



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

**F**oreign-born  
Neighbors

George William Tupper

**HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY  
IMMIGRATION COLLECTION  
OF  
PRESCOTT FARNSWORTH HALL  
Class of 1889  
SECRETARY OF THE  
IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION LEAGUE  
1896-1921**

**THE GIFT OF  
MRS. PRESCOTT F. HALL  
OCTOBER 7, 1922**

















## **FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS**



**A FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBOR**

**FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS**

**BY**

**GEORGE WILLIAM TUPPER**

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY  
PRESIDENTIAL COLLECTION  
OCTOBER 7, 1922

*Copyright, 1914*  
**BY GEORGE WILLIAM TUPPER**

BOSTON  
THE TAYLOR PRESS  
1914

**PRESERVATION MASTER  
AT HARVARD**

## CONTENTS

	Page
Illustrations . . . . .	7
Foreword . . . . .	9
Preface—Peter Roberts . . . . .	11
Introduction—By Charles W. Eliot . . . . .	13
I. Foreign-Born Neighbors In New America . . . . .	17
II. Foreign-Born Neighbors In Massachusetts . . . . .	21
III. Foreign-Born Neighbors In Rhode Island . . . . .	29
IV. The Young Men's Christian Association And Foreign-Born Neighbors . . . . .	33
V. The Necessity For A Program Of Work Among Foreign-Born Neighbors . . . . .	39
VI. History Of Work With Foreign-Born Neighbors In Massachusetts and Rhode Island . . . . .	41
VII. Retrospect Of A Year's Community Service . . . . .	61
VIII. Typical Programs Of Work . . . . .	151
IX. Evenings With Foreign-Born Neighbors . . . . .	153
Organization . . . . .	159
Bibliography . . . . .	161
Index . . . . .	173



## ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
A Foreign-Born Neighbor . . . . .	2
The Immigrant Zone . . . . .	18
Elements of Population in Massachusetts . . . . .	21
Elements of Population in 25 cities of 25,000 and over . . . . .	22
Elements of Population of Boston, Cambridge, Fall River, Lowell, Worcester, New Bedford . . . . .	23
Elements of Population of Brockton, Brookline, Chelsea, Chicopee, Everett, Fitchburg . . . . .	24
Elements of Population of Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lynn, Malden, Newton . . . . .	25
Elements of Population of Pittsfield, Quincy, Salem, Somerville, Springfield, Taunton . . . . .	26
Males of Voting Age . . . . .	27
Foreign-Born Males . . . . .	27
Elements of Population of Rhode Island . . . . .	29
Elements of Population of Newport, Pawtucket, Providence, Woonsocket . . . . .	30
Foreign-Born Males . . . . .	31
Males of Voting Age . . . . .	31
210 Associations in U. S. Working with Immigrants including forty-five Associations in Mass. and R. I. . . . .	34
Professor George Grafton Wilson . . . . .	38
Gypsies . . . . .	42
Holiday Attire in Central Hungary . . . . .	42
Wash Day . . . . .	43
Crude Native Houses . . . . .	43
The Constituents of the Population of Twenty-five Mass. Cities In Rural Italy . . . . .	44
A Neapolitan Dance . . . . .	46
Social Center, Phillips Andover Academy . . . . .	48
Group of Turkish Men Taught by Clark College Students . . . . .	50
Part of 250 Students Teaching Immigrants . . . . .	52
Cambridge Boys of Foreign Parentage. Club Led by Harvard Men. . . . .	52
Polish Social Civic Center . . . . .	54
Immigrant Class Taught by Amherst Students . . . . .	56
A Street in a Lithuanian Village . . . . .	58



## ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
In Old Lithuania . . . . .	58
Friendly Service for New Arrivals at Boston Docks . . . . .	60
Immigrants at the Docks, Boston, Mass. . . . .	68
Immigrants at the Docks, Providence . . . . .	70
A Class in English . . . . .	72
Teaching English . . . . .	74
Dr. Peter Roberts . . . . .	78
Noon Hour Class . . . . .	80
Shop Class . . . . .	82
Lecture on American History . . . . .	84
Carelessness . . . . .	91-96
Clinic Class, Fall River, Mass. . . . .	98
Home of a Returned Immigrant in a Polish Village . . . . .	102
Work with Immigrant Boys, Providence . . . . .	110
Cosmopolitan Club . . . . .	116
Lithuanian Dramatic Club, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	120
Sunday Patriotic Service . . . . .	124
A Social Center . . . . .	126
Banquet for Lithuanians, Brockton, Mass. . . . .	128
New American Association, Brockton, Mass. . . . .	134
Literature on Sex Hygiene Distributed in Co-Operation with the Rhode Island State Board of Health . . . . .	138
Literature on Citizenship Distributed in Co-Operation with the Na- tional Society of the Sons of the American Revolution . . . . .	140
Literature Distributed in Co-Operation with the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis . . . . .	142
Types of Literature Circulated by the Immigrant Department State Committee, Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island . . . . .	144
Publicity . . . . .	146
Five Years' Work--A Comparison of Growth . . . . .	149

## FOREWORD

This manual is intended as a sort of Baedeker for all who are interested in the assimilation of our non-English speaking foreign-born neighbors. The author justifies its existence on the ground that its conclusions are based on first hand experiences with the living and working conditions of many newcomers both in the United States and in their Old World homes.

G. W. TUPPER.

Boston, March 1, 1914.



## PREFACE

There are seven states in the Union where the Immigration Problem is most acute. At the head of these stand Massachusetts and Rhode Island. These two commonwealths have, estimated in percentage of population, more foreign-born peoples than any state in the Union. The serious industrial, social and political questions, precipitated by more than thirty percent of the population being peoples of varied tongues, customs, and habits, have commanded the attention of statesmen, educators, reformers and philanthropists. Every productive organization in the two states have, again and again, discussed the Problem of Immigration; and both state and municipal legislators have readily enacted laws planned to meet the ills specified by intelligent public-spirited individuals. The laws designed to wipe out the black spots due to immigration were welcomed; the police executing these laws have rendered valiant service; the courts have interpreted and enforced these laws; and, yet, we all feel we want something more before the Immigration Problem is solved. We need a sane, simple, and practical plan to meet the foreigner's needs—we need sympathetic, intelligent, and patriotic men to take the foreigner by the hand and teach him what we mean in a Democracy by the "tie that binds."

This manual, by Dr. George W. Tupper, is an exposition of sane, simple and practical methods to help in the process of assimilating foreign-speaking men. They are now in practise, and back of them are five years' experience. Thousands of foreigners have been helped by these plans. They can be used by any group of men, moved by enthusiasm for humanity. The author in giving this concise, illuminating, and pictorial presentation of the Problem of Immigration in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, together with tested and tried plans for its solution, is contributing a treatise of inestimable worth to every patriot in these states.

PETER ROBERTS.



## INTRODUCTION

CHARLES W. ELIOT

There are two difficulties in the immigration problem. One is the state of mind of the American people, and particularly of that portion who have been Americans for only one generation. This mental attitude is one of contempt for the races of Southern and Southeastern Europe and the Near East which have preponderated in the immigration of the last twenty years—a very mistaken one, for the people who have come into the United States from those parts of the world are as a rule highly intelligent, though not highly educated, and they are also ready for all kinds of hard work and for the less wholesome and enjoyable, though necessary, employments. These races are likewise accustomed to open-air occupations, and therefore are physically vigorous and fertile. These are qualities which the American stock of a hundred and twenty years ago or earlier exhibited in high degree, but which do not characterize the present American generation. The races of the recent immigration exhibit physical power and vitality which the contemporaneous Americans do not equal. To quote a recent statement by a high authority on heredity and eugenics, "A Harvard Class does not reproduce itself, and at the present rate a thousand graduates of today will have only fifty descendants two hundred years hence; whereas from a thousand Roumanians entering Boston today, at their present rate of breeding, there will come a hundred thousand descendants two hundred years hence." In all probability these figures will not match the facts in the year 2100, because the Americans may increase their present rate of reproduction and that of the Roumanians will probably diminish. Nevertheless, the American and near-American people of the United States today have no good reason physical or mental, for despising the recent immigrant races.

The second objection to the large immigration of recent

years is neither generous nor courageous. Some of the laboring people who came earlier to this country—say twenty or forty years ago—and are now earning high wages, fear that the newcomers, whose standard of living is lower than their own, will be willing to work for lower wages than they are earning. This competition they dread. They therefore urge that immigration be restricted, in spite of the fact that the labor market in the United States, far from being over-stocked, is never adequately supplied unless temporarily in a few congested localities. Having themselves been only lately established in this free and rich country, to their great advantage, they now propose that immigration into this country from less fortunate regions should be prevented or closely restricted; and this policy is proposed and urged when the country as a whole is sparsely settled, and a large fraction of its habitual exports consists of food stuffs, fibre for textiles, and materials for furniture and buildings, the power of the population to consume these materials being far below its power to produce them.

The Young Men's Christian Associations are not influenced by any of these ungenerous and unwise considerations. They recognize that people of foreign birth by the million have contributed, and are contributing, much to our national well-being. They recognize that America's mission to develop and diffuse free institutions ought to be carried out in two ways, first, by exhibiting at home the fruits of social, industrial and political liberty, that other countries may emulate our example; and secondly, by welcoming to the country any people sound in body and mind who are ambitious and enterprising enough to emigrate from their homeland, and take the inevitable risks of life as strangers in a wholly new environment. It is in the second mode that America has chiefly diffused republican doctrine ever since the *Mayflower* dropped anchor within the sheltering hook of Cape Cod. The Young Men's Christian Associations are not afraid of that mode of teaching the practice of liberty under law.

Many people fear that the incoming millions from Southern and Southeastern Europe will mix, or blend, here with the peoples of Teutonic stock, the Germans, Scandinavians, English and Americans, and impair the sound national qualities of the people of Northern origin. They imagine that there is to be in the United States a physical blend, or amalgam, of the very different races that have landed on these shores within the last hundred years. The Young Men's Christian Associations and their agents feel no such apprehension. They are not anticipating that the United States is to be a racial melting-pot of that sort. I liked very much the definition of that much-discussed word, "assimilation" which I found in one of the leaflets issued by this organization:—"By assimilation we understand the blending of the best ideals of the Old World with the best ideals of the New." Many foreign peoples possess inspiring traditions and enjoyable traits which ought to command our respect. We, too, have national ideals which we rightly call priceless. The blending of these Old World sources of inspiration with the established principles of American national life will produce a solid foundation for the future building-up of this nation.

This organization is setting to work to impart to the newly arrived immigrants American ideas of individual freedom without license and without injury to others, of diffused property-holding in security for the present generation and with power of transmission to the next, of public spirit, and civic duty. This Association for Massachusetts and Rhode Island wins the confidence of the immigrant by helping him before he leaves his native land, by befriending him on his arrival, helping him to his destination, and commending him to the Young Men's Christian Association of the place where he settles. That Association can then begin to teach him what the American ideals of family, fatherhood, and citizenship are.

The Young Men's Christian Associations have also wisely planned to assist the public schools in teaching the newcomers the English language. The schools teach the immigrants'



children, who can often impart a little knowledge of English to their parents; but the Associations deal directly with the adults. A free nation's prosperity and security necessarily depend largely on the ability of the voters to understand and interpret national policies. One great cause of Chinese stagnation through centuries has been the lack of a common speech. Nation-wide progress is much impeded, if many languages or dialects are spoken in the different parts of the national territory. The presence of thousands of adults in our industrial centres who do not understand English causes mutual suspicions, destroys equality of opportunity, makes difficult the desirable assimilation of these races, and opens the way for foreign doctrines taught by unbalanced and hence dangerous extremists. Knowledge of English is also a necessity for the newcomers who wish to become citizens. The teaching of the English language to new immigrants by the Young Men's Christian Associations is therefore a great public service. In the program of the Association's activities I observe that attention is given to instruction in the rights and duties of citizenship and in the meaning of municipal, state and federal laws. The importance of the right use of the ballot by naturalized citizens justifies the large place you have given to this phase of your work. You have wisely given an international scope to your work, and so have been able to demonstrate your ability to aid in the proper assimilation of immigrants in large variety.

Your undertaking has already proved itself to be wise and effective. What is needed now is money to carry on the good work. Bankers, manufacturers and business men will soon come to realize that it is for their advantage to aid this generous and truly Christian work. No form of industrial or social philanthropy is established on a firm or lasting foundation until it becomes a sound business proposition. The work this organization is doing for immigrants is good sense, good feeling and good business, all three.

## CHAPTER I

### FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS IN NEW AMERICA

#### THE NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING IN PRE-REVOLUTIONARY TIMES—A PEACEFUL INVASION—THE IMMIGRANT ZONE — SOUTHEASTERN IMMIGRATION — NEW PROBLEMS — CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION

From earliest pre-colonial times the English speaking residents of this Young World have been accustomed to the presence of neighbors who neither spoke their language nor understood their racial customs and habits.

THE NON-ENGLISH  
SPEAKING IN PRE-  
REVOLUTIONARY  
TIMES

With the exception of New England and Virginia, where Anglo-Saxon traditions were for a long time undefiled, the diverse origin of our people is everywhere apparent. Pennsylvania became the home of Germans; Swedes settled along the Delaware; a new Holland sprang up in New York; sturdy Scotch Highlanders and Huguenots pre-empted large tracts of land in the Carolinas. As early as 1644 in New York City at least eighteen different languages were spoken. At the time of the Revolution, one-fifth of the inhabitants of the entire thirteen colonies could not speak English and one-half was not of Anglo-Saxon descent.

Although non-English speaking peoples have always formed a large part of our population, their numbers have not attracted national attention until within recent times.

A PEACEFUL  
INVASION

In 1820 when our government first kept a record of immigrants only 8,385 arrived. In 1842, 104,565 crossed the seas. In 1852, 371,603; In 1862, 72,183; In 1872, 404,806; In 1882, 788,992; In 1892, 579,663; In 1902, 648,743. During the last ten years we have been invaded by a peaceful host, numbering about 9,575,484.



MAP SHOWING ANGLE IN WHICH IS IMMIGRATION ZONE, ETC.  
THE IMMIGRANT ZONE

At the present time the total number of foreign-born in the United States is estimated at 14,582,000.

Seventy-one of every hundred of all our immigrants settle east of the Mississippi, and north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers. Eight out of every hundred settle in Massachusetts. One out of every hundred locate in Rhode Island.

THE IMMI-  
GRANT ZONE

From the Colonial period until 1883, 95% of our immigrants came from Northwestern Europe. Natives of the British Isles led the vast procession. Two thousand came in 1815. Four years later, 35,000 followed. Then yearly about seventy-five thousand joined our ranks. By 1852, urged by the great potato famine of Ireland, over 368,000 were coming annually. During this time, the Germans began to cross the seas. By the middle of the 19th century, over one and one-half million had made their homes on this side of the Atlantic. Swedes were also coming in large numbers.

About twenty-five years ago the geographical sources of our immigration became enlarged. In addition to Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Swedes and Germans, representatives from Austro-Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, Southern Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria and the distant East sought homes in the new world. At the present time, over two-thirds of our total immigration comes from these sections.

This change touches the foundations of our civic life. The peoples from the upper left-hand corner of Europe are accustomed to representative forms of government; people from the lower right-hand corner of Europe have scant skill in the use of the ballot. The Northwestern immigrant is fairly well-educated; the Southeastern immigrant has had few educational opportunities. Instead of Teutonic races, we now have large

SOUTHEASTERN  
IMMIGRATION

NEW PROBLEMS

numbers of Latin, Slavic and Semitic peoples, representing lower grades of economic efficiency. This change brings to our nation large opportunities and heavy responsibilities.

Of the many causes inducing Old-World peoples to settle in this country, the following are probably the most noteworthy. In Southern Europe, the political disabilities of the majority of the people, the low wages, the burdens of excessive taxation and compulsory military service lead many to emigrate. Letters from friends who have succeeded in the new world, the love of adventure, and the ever-open steamship office bring many more.

CAUSES  
OF IMMIGRATION

Immigrants from Russia, especially, are impelled toward this country by religious persecution and the denial of civic rights. Jews are forced to live within the Pale. Only a few occupations are open to them. Ten Jewish children to every one hundred Gentiles are admitted to the High Schools; three Jews to every one hundred Gentiles are allowed to go to the Universities. Since Russia has been gradually withdrawing the right of self-government from the Finns, large numbers have crossed the seas.

General poverty in the Balkan states and other sections of Central, Eastern, Southeastern and Southern Europe and Western Asia, cause thousands to seek a better country.

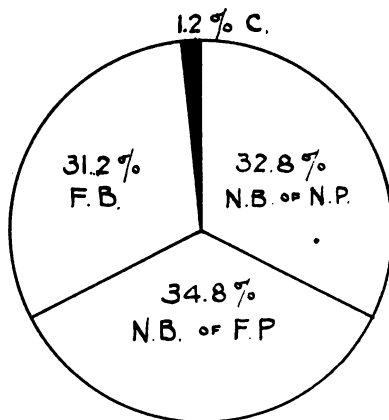
## CHAPTER II

### FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS IN MASSACHUSETTS

#### THE POPULATION—ELEMENTS OF POPULATION IN TWENTY-FIVE CITIES OF 25,000 AND OVER—ILLITERACY IN MASSACHUSETTS—THE VOTERS

In 1910 the population of Massachusetts was 3,366,416; 1,103,429 or 32.8% were native white of native parents; 1,170,447 or 34.8% were native white of foreign parents; 1,051,050 or 31.2% are foreign-born white and 38,055 or 1.1% are negroes. Nearly sixty-six percent or 2,221,497 of this total population of Massachusetts were foreign-born or of foreign parentage.\*

The largest element among the 2,221,497 persons of foreign white stock in the state of Massachusetts in 1910] was the



#### ELEMENTS OF POPULATION IN MASS.

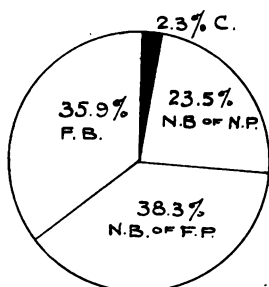
\*Statistics from U. S. Census of 1910.

English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh according to the mother tongue bulletin recently issued by Director William J. Harris, of the United States Bureau of Census. By mother tongue is understood the native language or that spoken before immigration. According to this report English, including Irish, Scotch and Welsh was the mother tongue of about 37% of the total white population of 3,324,926 or 1,241,000. French with 9% or 312,600; Italian 4% or 132,500; Yiddish and Hebrew 3.4% or 114,200; German 2.6% or 87,500; Polish 2.6% or 87,000; Swedish 2% or 73,500 and Portuguese 61,700.

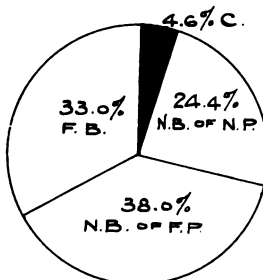
ELEMENTS OF POPULATION IN TWENTY-FIVE CITIES OF 25,000 AND OVER

64.0% of the total population; 52.1% of the native-born of native parents; 67.1% of the native-born of foreign parentage; 71.5% of the foreign-born, and 77.2% of the colored population of the state are found in 25 cities of 25,000 and over.

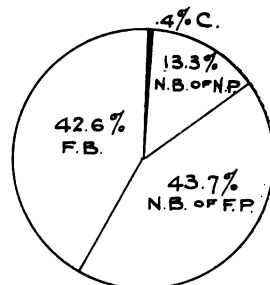
POPULATION 64.0% OF STATE.	
NATIVE BORN OF NATIVE 52.1% PARENTAGE.	
NATIVE BORN OF 67.1% FOREIGN PARENTAGE.	
FOREIGN BORN 71.5%	
COLORED 77.2%	



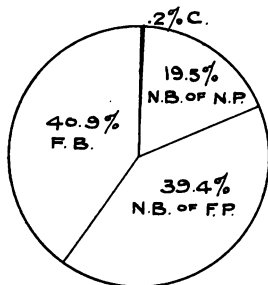
BOSTON.



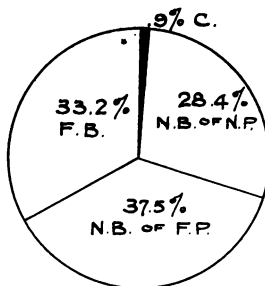
CAMBRIDGE.



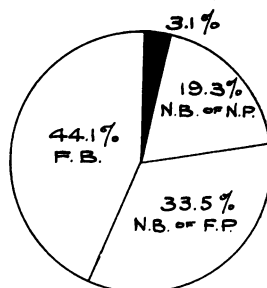
FALL RIVER



LOWELL



WORCESTER.

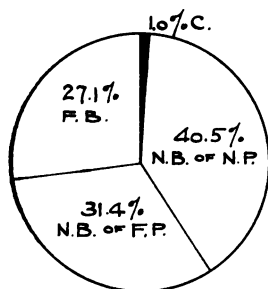


NEW BEDFORD.

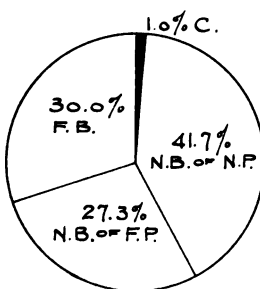
ELEMENTS OF POPULATION OF BOSTON, CAMBRIDGE, FALL RIVER, LOWELL,  
WORCESTER, NEW BEDFORD



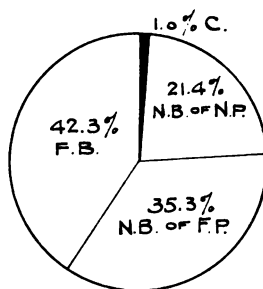
# FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS



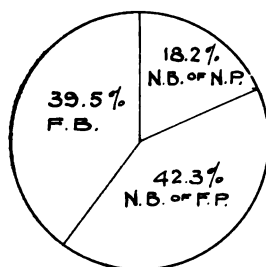
BROCKTON



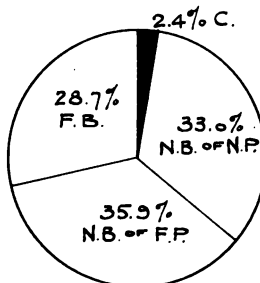
BROOKLINE.



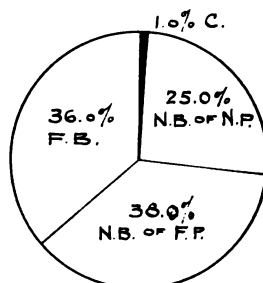
CHELSEA.



CHICOPEE.

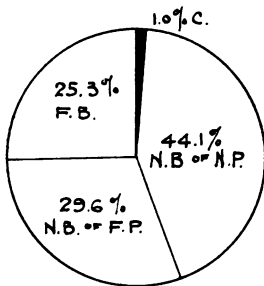


EVERETT.

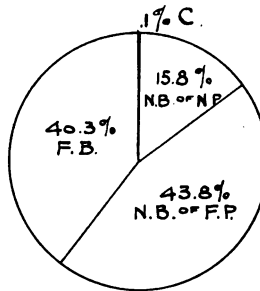


FITCHBURG.

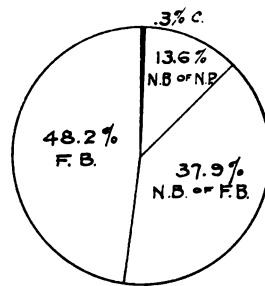
ELEMENTS OF POPULATION OF BROCKTON, BROOKLINE, CHELSEA,  
CHICOPEE, EVERETT, FITCHBURG



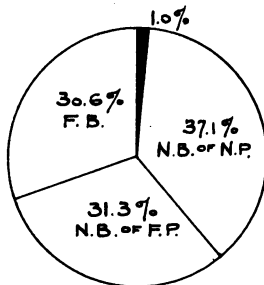
HAVERHILL.



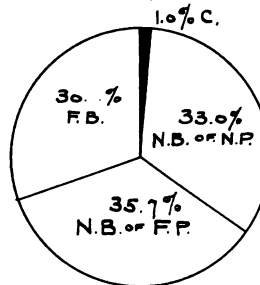
HOLYOKE.



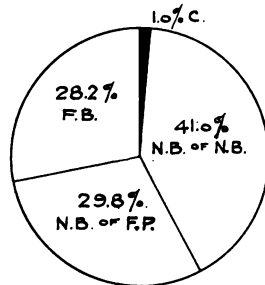
LAWRENCE.



LYNN.

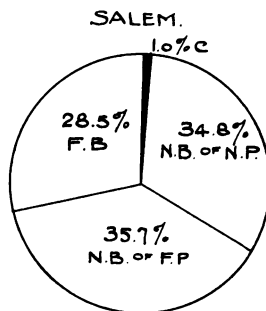
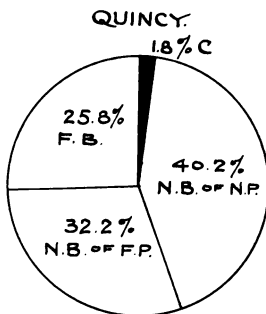
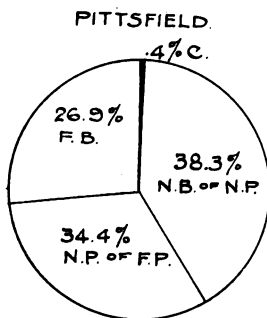
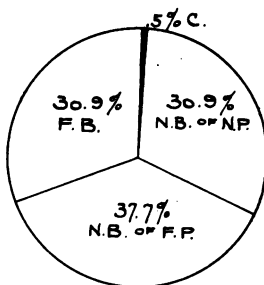
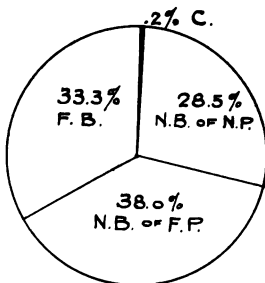
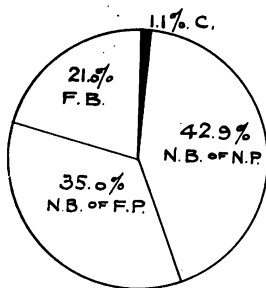


MALDEN.



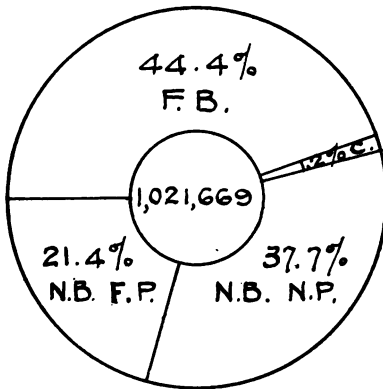
NEWTON.

ELEMENTS OF POPULATION OF HAVERHILL, HOLYOKE, LAWRENCE, LYNN, MALDEN, NEWTON

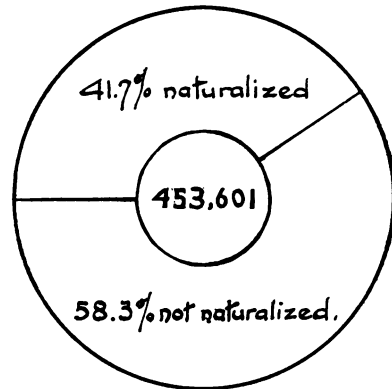


ELEMENTS OF POPULATION OF PITTSFIELD, QUINCY, SALEM, SOMERVILLE,  
SPRINGFIELD, TAUNTON

In 1910 there were 1,021,669 males 21 years and over in the state. This number represents 30.3% of the whole population of the state. 37.7% are native white of native parents; 21.4% are native-white of foreign or mixed parents; 44.4% are foreign-born whites, and 1.2% are negroes. 41.7% of the voters are naturalized. 58.3% of the males of voting age are not naturalized.



MALES OF VOTING AGE.



FOREIGN-BORN MALES.

There were 141,541 illiterates in Massachusetts in 1910. This represented 5.2% of the total population 10 years of age and over. Of this illiteracy 129,412 are found among foreign-born whites. In at least one industrial community in Massachusetts 80% of the employees do not have a working knowledge of English. Large numbers of adults are untouched by the usual educational institutions.

101,674 immigrant aliens admitted to Massachusetts during year ending June 1913.



## CHAPTER III

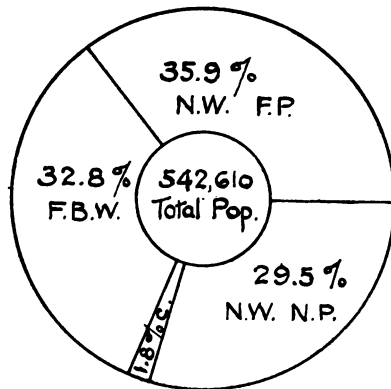
### FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS IN RHODE ISLAND

#### THE POPULATION—ILLITERACY—VOTERS

In 1910 the population of Rhode Island was 542,610; 159,821 or 29.5% were native whites of native parents; 194,646 or 35.9% were native white of foreign parents; 178,025 or 32.8% were foreign-born whites.

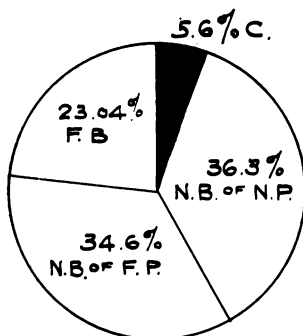
Of this total population 372,671 or 68.7% are foreign-born or of foreign parentage. During the past three years this number has been largely increased. One percent of the total number of immigrants coming to this country settle in Rhode Island.

These facts are brought out by two striking charts taken from the United States Census of 1910.

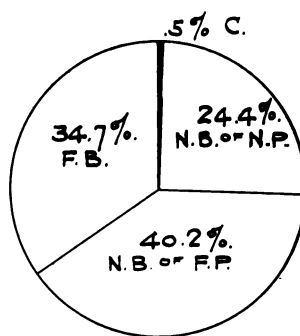


ELEMENTS OF POPULATION OF RHODE ISLAND

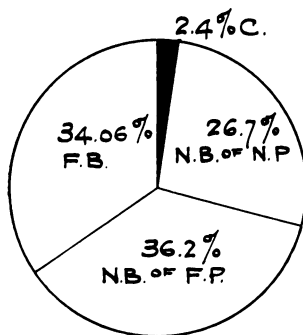
## FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS



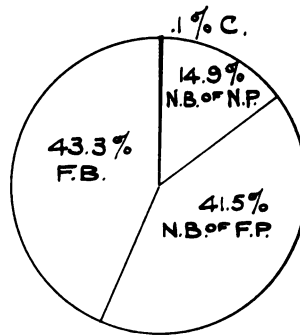
NEWPORT



PAWTUCKET.



PROVIDENCE.

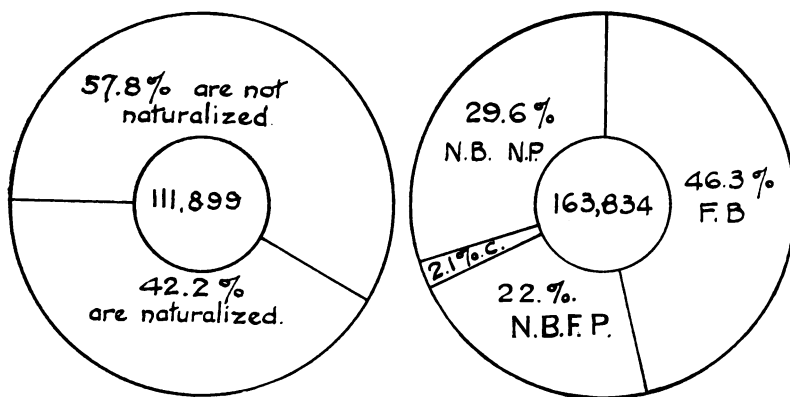


WOONSOCKET.

ELEMENTS OF POPULATION OF NEWPORT, PAWTUCKET, PROVIDENCE,  
WOONSOCKET

There were 33,854 illiterates in Rhode Island in 1910 or 7.7% of the total population; 29,781 of the total number were foreign-born; 2,309 or 1.8% were native-born of foreign parents. Many foreign-born illiterates are beyond the legal school age. Such frequently, remain untouched by the ordinary educational advantages offered by the state.

In 1910 there were 163,384 males of voting age or 30.2% of the whole population; 29.6% were native-born of native parents; 75,899 or 46.3% were foreign-born; 36,000 or 22% were natives born of foreign parents; 42.2% or 32,040 of the foreign-born males were naturalized; 57.8% or 79,859 not naturalized.



FOREIGN-BORN MALES. MALES OF VOTING AGE.

13,678 immigrant aliens were admitted to Rhode Island during year ending June 1913.





## CHAPTER IV

### THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS

THE ASSOCIATION OBJECTIVE—NEWCOMERS' NEEDS—  
MEETING THIS NEED—AT PORTS OF EMBARKATION—IN  
THE STEERAGE—AT PORTS OF LANDING—AT POINTS OF  
DISTRIBUTION—IN THE COMMUNITY—PROSPECTS OF  
SUCCESS

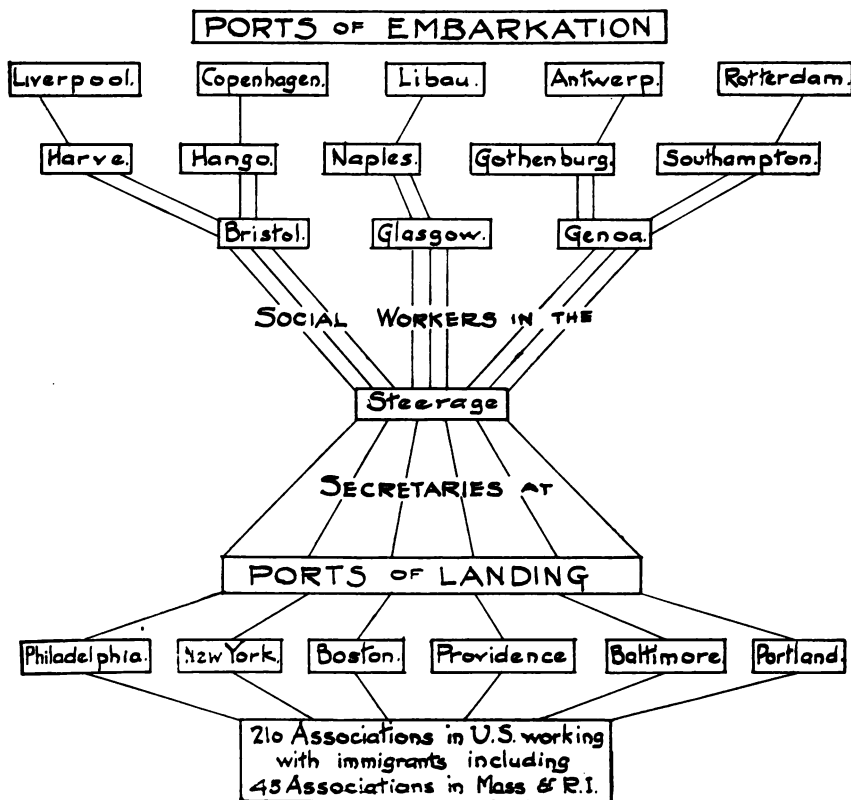
In 1844 when George Williams of London founded the Young Men's Christian Association *service* became its watch-word. Starting with a group of clerks who sadly needed a helping hand, it has developed an international fraternity which makes possible the steady touch of sympathy and counsel, protection and education upon all men and boys who are in special need of help. For railway men and college students, young men in the country and their city-bred cousins, school boys and mature business men, employers of labor and industrial workers, programs for the conservation of manhood have been planned and executed.

The most recent form of community conservation projected by the Association is "First Aid" to our foreign-born neighbors. If any man needs a helping hand, that man is the immigrant. The experiences that confront him are not paralleled by those of any other group in our population. Federal jurisdiction ceases as soon as he leaves the port of entry. Bereft of speech he is thrown upon his own resources. Runners and sharpers, American and foreign-born, pounce upon him. He is

NEWCOMERS'  
NEEDS

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION OF  
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS  
IN MEETING NEEDS OF IMMIGRANTS

SECRETARIES AT



defrauded on all sides by unscrupulous agents and padrones. Even justice is a costly privilege to the speechless unfortunate who needs the protection of the law. Our latest Americans need "First Aid." Here is a need which the Association can meet.

Since the Young Men's Christian Association is an international organization it has remarkable facilities for serving our latest arrivals. Through co-operation with the World's Committee with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland, the National Committees of European countries representing the homelands of our foreign-born neighbors, the International Committee, with the General Office in New York, the State Committees and local Associations, a five-fold program of service becomes possible.

Thirteen Secretaries at ports of embarkation are advising, directing, and assisting prospective settlers in the New World.

These men are ably assisted by volunteers so that a large number are constantly working among emigrants leaving for America from Liverpool, Copenhagen, Libau, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, Naples, Gothenburg, Southampton, Bristol, Glasgow, Genoa and Hango. In a single month these Secretaries met 61 ships; distributed 3,633 cards of information about this country to representatives of 31 nationalities and gave 1,115 introductions to American Associations.

Twenty over-sea journeys in the steerage have been made by Association men who studied the opportunities of serving immigrants in transit. These workers are unanimous in their belief that such work is thoroughly practical. Already the head of one steamship line has asked that service of this kind be conducted on his boats. Such phases of helpfulness have limitless possibilities.

MEETING THIS  
NEED

AT PORTS OF  
EMBARKATION

IN THE STEERAGE

Co-operating with the thirteen patriotic missionaries in the European ports of embarkation, Association representatives wearing the caps and badges of the Young Men's Christian Association meet incoming steamers at Ellis Island, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Providence and Portland. Since these representatives speak many different languages they render valuable service. Telegrams are sent to friends, baggage is located, parties are taken from dock to station. In Providence warm blankets were furnished newcomers, and hot coffee served during an unusually inclement season.

**AT PORTS OF  
LANDING**

During the month of June 1913 the following types of service were promoted by Association Secretaries at the ports of entry in the United States: one hundred and thirty-one ships were met, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven cards distributed, nine hundred and eighty-four letters written, two thousand and seventy-eight persons helped, and seventeen different nationalities served.

Many Associations have sent reliable and sympathetic advisers with immigrants whose destination was inland.

**AT POINTS OF  
DISTRIBUTION**

Since sharpers of all sorts prey upon newcomers as soon as they land this service has been especially helpful in creating an impression favorable to American institutions.

The Association has naturally rendered its greatest service to the immigrant after he has reached his destination.

**IN THE  
COMMUNITY**

The plans and methods through which service is rendered will be described in a later chapter.

The untouched need of thousands of our foreign-born neighbors is a challenge to untiring effort, humanitarian instincts and wise community plans. Be-

**PROSPECTS OF  
SUCCESS**

cause of the character-building spirit of the fraternity, its international sweep and

many-sided interests, the Young Men's Christian Association enters this great field of community service with prospects of unusual success.



**PROFESSOR GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON**

**Department International Law, Harvard, Chairman of the Immigrant Department State  
Executive Committee, Young Men's Christian Associations, Mass. and R. I.**

## CHAPTER V

### THE NECESSITY FOR A PROGRAM OF WORK AMONG FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS

GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON, Professor International Law,  
Harvard University

#### THE CHANGING CHARACTER OF THE POPULATION OF NEW ENGLAND—NUMBERS SETTLING IN MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND—THE DUTY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have entered in this work because it seemed that something should be done.

In the old days of New England those who worked in the mills were regarded as "help" and the "help" came from the farms of New England. Those days are gone. Before 1870 there was a warm welcome for immigrants. Then it was said "Uncle Sam will give to each a farm," but farms are not so easily obtained at present. The immigrants were for many years such as would easily assimilate with the people already here and they were fairly well distributed. In recent years they have come to Massachusetts and Rhode Island in such numbers that the problem of dealing wisely with the newcomers in such manner that they may be benefited and that the two states may not be injured is pressing. The problem is more pressing here than in many parts of the United States because more immigrants turn in this direction considering the area upon which they must live.



The four states, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts take about one-half of the total immigration to the United States. Massachusetts and

NUMBERS SET-  
TLING IN MASSA-  
CHUSETTS AND  
RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island in 1912 took one-eleventh of all the immigration to the United States. These two states together would be only about one-thirtieth the area of Texas alone.

They took more than four times as many immigrants as Texas. The situation in the two states may be shown in another way. The total immigration to the United States in 1912 was 838,172. If Texas had received immigrants in the same proportion to its area as we received in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the quota of Texas alone would have been nearly two and a quarter million or towards three times as many as came to the whole of the United States.

The problem has become a practical one not merely for those who are engaged in the religious, moral and educational

A DUTY OF THE  
YOUNG MEN'S  
CHRISTIAN  
ASSOCIATION

work of these two states, but also for those whose business is in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and those who must depend upon these newcomers for their labor supply. Ignorant labor is always expen-

sive. Morality in the workingman is a valuable asset. It was plainly a duty of the Young Men's Christian Association to try to aid in the solution of the immigration problem which is particularly a problem for Massachusetts and Rhode Island today.

## CHAPTER VI

### HISTORY OF WORK WITH FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS IN MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND

BEGINNINGS—OBJECTIVE—A YEAR OF PROMOTION—RESULTS—A YEAR OF INVESTIGATION—A STUDY OF HOMELANDS—AN ENLARGED PROGRAM—NOON-HOUR SHOP CLASSES—STUDENT CO-OPERATION—PHILLIPS ANDOVER ACADEMY—RESULTS—A YEAR OF CO-OPERATION—WITH THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT—WITH STUDENTS—LETTERS OF APPRECIATION FROM NEW AMERICANS—WITH CITY ASSOCIATIONS—RESULTS—A YEAR OF REORGANIZATION—PROFESSOR GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON—STUDIES IN OLD LITHUANIA AND POLAND—REORGANIZATION IN LOCAL FIELDS—RESULTS

In 1907, when the tide of immigration was at its height, Mr. A. G. Bookwalter, State Educational Secretary for the Young Men's Christian Associations for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, opened classes in English for Greeks and Poles in Peabody and Ipswich. Commenting on this educational venture, Mr. Bookwalter said: "It is the forerunner of a great patriotic movement in New England."

During 1907-1908 the Association in the "two states" gave instruction to 486 adults representing several nationalities.

In September 1908 the State Executive Committee for Massachusetts and Rhode Island established its Immigrant Department, and G. W. Tupper was appointed State Immigrant Secretary. After a preliminary study of the field pamphlets on "Facts About Immigrants In Massachusetts" and "Civic Responsibility Of Rhode Island" were issued. A new door for community service was opened.

BEGINNINGS



GYPSIES



HOLIDAY ATTIRE IN CENTRAL HUNGARY



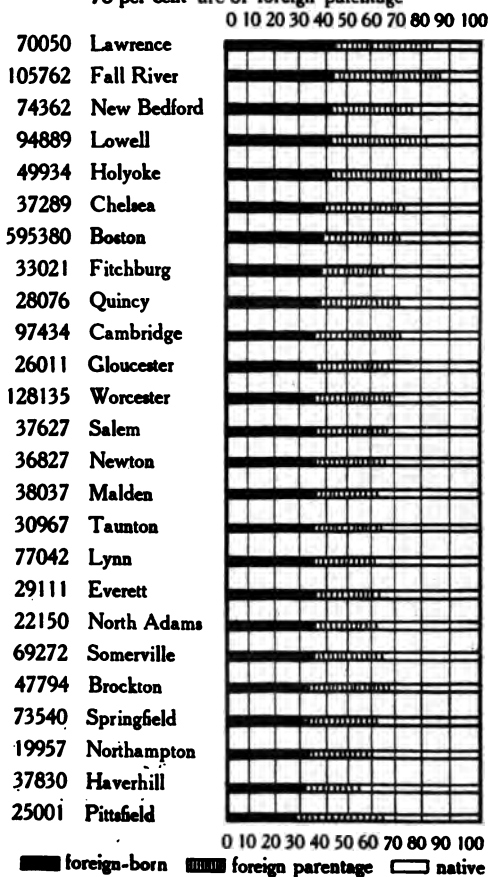
**WASH DAY**



**CRUDE NATIVE HOUSES**

**The Constituents of the Population of  
Twenty-five Massachusetts Cities  
(1905 Census)**

Their total population is 1,885,498, of whom  
78 per cent are of foreign parentage



Before entering this door the Immigrant Department decided that its efforts should be directed toward the assimilation of immigrants. By assimilation the Department understood the blending of the best ideals in the Old World with the best ideals in the New.

Although much of the time was spent in studying the field during the first year, 1908-1909, one hundred classes representing 17 nationalities and 1,773 students met twice a week for the study of English. In addition lectures were given to 7,521 men on American heroes and the meaning of citizenship.

During the year general interest in our newcomers was awakened. Prominent professional and business men addressed groups of foreign-born men. A Mayor of a large industrial city gave valuable assistance in establishing schools for the non-English speaking. It was a year of promotion.

The results of the year's promotion clearly showed the need of a better understanding of the social atmosphere of the homelands of our foreign-born neighbors. For this information the Secretary of the Immigrant Department made an extensive trip through Italy, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium and Germany that he might study first-hand the causes of immigration, the control of steerage passengers at the great ports of embarkation and the various activities of port immigrant secretaries. The results of this study were published in a series of articles in the Saturday issue of the "Boston Transcript" during the months of February and March 1910.

Fired by the enlarged vision of possibilities for service the Department discussed and projected a larger program of work. For our American communities lectures on "Coming Americans," "The Makers of

OBJECTIVE

A YEAR OF  
PROMOTION

A STUDY OF  
HOMELANDS

AN ENLARGED  
PROGRAM



**IN RURAL ITALY**



**A NEAPOLITAN DANCE**

America," and kindred themes were prepared and delivered before Boards of Trade, Men's Clubs, and other organizations. The Department thought it quite as necessary that native-born Americans should know the best in immigrants as for immigrants to know the best in us.

**SHOP CLASSES** Noon-hour instruction in English was promoted in shops, rest-rooms and libraries.

Opportunities for this kind of community service were so inviting to the students of Phillips Academy in Andover that they volunteered to pay the salary of a Secretary to supervise this work. Through the co-operation of Mr. Stearns, Principal of the Academy, Rev. M. W. Stackpole, Academy Pastor, the President of the Lawrence Young Men's Christian Association, and the Immigrant Department of the State Committee, Mr. C. C. Clough was elected Secretary and a social center for foreign-born neighbors opened. This work is still being conducted.

**RESULTS** During 1909 and 1910 the Department worked with 18 different nationalities; 150 classes were taught; 1920 students enrolled; lectures given to 7672 different people.

**A YEAR OF CO-OPERATION** At the beginning of 1910-1911 the Immigrant Department saw the need of closer co-operation with all departments of the Association Work.

The immigrant tide has reached many communities in which the County Department of the Young Men's Christian Association is now at work. Franklin County is the home of many Poles. There are three children of Polish parents to one of American ancestry in the Sunderland Primary School. Hadley—well equipped with day-schools and academy—

**WITH THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT**





SOCIAL CENTER, PHILLIPS ANDOVER ACADEMY

offers no instruction at night to the Polish community. Throughout Massachusetts, except where population has reached the 10,000 mark, communities are not legally obliged to support an evening school. Co-operating with D. C. Drew, State County Secretary, the State Immigrant Secretary made a survey of Sunderland and Hadley. After consultation with representatives of local organizations community meetings were called, in which the advisability of opening evening schools were discussed. As a result, schools for foreign-speaking people were opened in Sunderland and Hadley. In both cases teachers were furnished by students from Massachusetts Agricultural College and Amherst College. These prospective teachers were given preliminary training for their duties by local and state advisors on the need of the immigrant, and methods of teaching. Since many Poles in these neighborhoods desire to become citizens the Association rendered a splendid civic service in giving them a chance to learn English.

Realizing the need of developing skill in man-management and the sense of universal brotherhood among students in our educational institutions, opportunities for work with immigrants were presented to different groups of college men. As a result 98 students representing eight prominent educational institutions volunteered their services in teaching English.

The students of Williams College invited the State Immigrant Secretary to study their community. The field was so fertile that a large number of classes in English were started and many forms of community service promoted. The Glee Club gave several concerts for those who could not speak English. Classes in Naturalization were established and large plans laid for serving men and boys from across the seas.

WITH THE  
STUDENT  
DEPARTMENT



GROUP OF TURKISH MEN TAUGHT BY CLARK COLLEGE STUDENTS

Similar work was promoted by the City Association at Cambridge among the Harvard men, at Worcester Tech, and at Clark College. Testimonials from many of these volunteer teachers and workers show their appreciation of this first-hand contact with our foreign-born neighbors.

"The work is of great value to the foreigner, for it gives him the close contact with a life absolutely different from his. To the teacher it opens a channel for unselfish labor. Besides these two great advantages there is the national value, the chance to aid in this great march of civilization."

"It seems to me that the Educational Work among the Immigrants in our large cities is an opportunity for men to be of real service to the country while they are still in college. A large percentage of these immigrants are to become citizens, and the work of educating them is of most vital importance to the government of our large cities."

"Last night I went down to 'Little Italy' to teach a group of enthusiastic and eager men. I might have attended a banquet at the Narragansett Hotel or a college celebration over the Brown-Penn victory, but I believe that I had about as much fun as a normal man needs in Americanizing those twenty fellows."

"There are several reasons why our Association is going to push Immigrant Work. In the first place it enables a college man to participate in a sane approach to the solution of the immigration problem. Secondly, it gives those men engaged in it a broader social outlook and a more intense human sympathy. Lastly, it gives the Association a definite proposition to put up to a man."

Letters from foreign-speaking pupils show their deep appreciation of this altruistic service.

"The immigrant could find no better companion and teacher than the average American college man. Many of



PART OF 250 STUDENTS TEACHING IMMIGRANTS



CAMBRIDGE BOYS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE. CLUB LED BY HARVARD MEN

the immigrants will return and spread all over the old world the new, lofty democratic ideas, respect of law and justice, thus laying cornerstones for modern American-like political reforms in their respective fatherlands, and hastening the ultimate liberation of men."

"I was born in Austria in the fifteen of February eighteen hundredth and eighty four and I came to America when I was sixteen years old when I landed in New York I dint knowa word of english but anay way I found my way to Chicopee. Then after a few days of rest I began to work in a cotten mill learning weaving at the end of four weeks learning the overseer in my departement gave me two looms to run alone I found it quire hard work at first but at the end of a few weeks I was getting along fairly well then after weaving five years I begin to learn looms fixing hoping to better mysefl witch think I did. I have been learning english at evening school for about four months I liked well but am sorry that the school will close in a few weeks I hope to attend again next fall when the school re-open."

"I came to this country before five years. In the first year I had very hard time not known language and customs of this country.

After one year I began to learn the language of this country, so I do not.

Besides my wishing to learn read write and talk of inglish language I would like to become a cityzen of this country and take part in thes election of the men which they are to rule it."

"I am glad that Mr.———teach us in English language because that language is very needful in this country. We must learn the English language when we will find better job or become American cityzen. The Polish people in the Russia are tyrannise by Czar and his government and the Prussian government exile the Polish farmer from their own



POLISH SOCIAL CIVIC CENTER

farms, only in the Austria are free; but I like much better this country because we are more free than Austria. My parents live in old country and they are very old. United States is a rich country and government is better than other countries. I am very interested how the new president will rule. I have first citizen papers about six months and I please you tell me when I may hand over application for examination."

"We will be tomorrow night at eight o'clock in your office and I hope we will have a good time. The only thing what I wish that means I Adolph is to make a good acquaintance with you and perhaps I will have an opportunity to learn something near you. tho' I am very pessimistic about my education but still with a good man I might think I could get something."

"I think the night school is very good. I which if I could have every night the school I am getting the work fine I thank you for your kindness to learn us the work. I hope I may learn somting sametimes."

During 1910-1911 several City Associations enlarged their work with non-English speaking peoples. Conferences and institutes were held in Worcester, Lawrence, Springfield, Everett and other centers at which industrial problems were freely discussed. In Lawrence, Fall River, and Providence surveys of local conditions were made, which attracted considerable local attention.

In Amesbury, where the population is a trifle below 10,000 an evening school was established by the Association. So successful was its work that the town voted to continue it at public expense.

During the year 42 Associations co-operated in work with 27 nationalities. 164 classes were taught with 2,965 students enrolled and 12,260 lectures given.





IMMIGRANT CLASS TAUGHT BY AMHERST STUDENTS

In the autumn of 1911 George Grafton Wilson, Professor of International Law, Harvard University, became Chairman of the Immigrant Department of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Since Professor Wilson is the legal adviser of the Naval War College—an important United States Government position—the department has been greatly strengthened. With Professor Wilson were associated the late George H. Utter, of Westerly, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island; Ex-Mayor Frederick Fosdick, of the Fitchburg Steam Engine Company; Henry A. Fifield, of B. B. & R. Knight Cotton Mills, Providence, and Frank A. Pease, Attorney, Fall River.

The re-organization of the Immigration Department was followed by a year of intense activity. Demands for surveys of social conditions among immigrants, lectures and talks on industrial problems, plans and methods of work increased so rapidly, that it was impossible to adequately cover the field.

Intelligent work with immigrants in this country begins with a definite knowledge of living conditions. But these living conditions find their interpretation in Old World centers. Brockton is part of Old Lithuania, New Bedford is united with Poland, and the Western Islands. Cambridge, Boston, Providence and other cities hark back to numerous homelands. For these reasons the State Immigrant Secretary decided to spend two months in a study of Polish and Lithuanian villages. The trip furnished many fertile suggestions which have aided in the re-organization of our work.

A YEAR OF RE-  
ORGANIZATION

STUDIES IN  
OLD LITHUANIA  
AND POLAND



A STREET IN A LITHUANIAN VILLAGE



IN OLD LITHUANIA

While New Bedford, Fall River, Lawrence and several other Associations had been doing good work with immigrants, each felt the need of re-organization. H. B. Drew, became Immigrant Secretary of New Bedford; C. T. Timbie took charge of work promoted by the students of Phillips Andover Academy; H. M. Gerry continued his work with immigrants in Cambridge and E. M. Shute worked under the auspices of the Boston Association. Many Associations in the two states extended and strengthened their work along many lines.

#### RE-ORGANIZATION IN LOCAL FIELDS

#### RESULTS OF RE-ORGANIZATION

The following table shows a few results of the year's work.

42	Association centers doing work with immigrants representing
25	different nationalities
203	classes studied
	<div> <div>English</div> <div>History</div> <div>Civics</div> <div>Arithmetic</div> <div>Hygiene</div> <div>Naturalization</div> </div>
4030	in classes
371	teachers
162	lectures
33417	attended lectures
115	studied naturalization
35	took out first papers
38	took out second papers
18	clubs—civic and educational
28	sociables
3	picnics
501	letters received concerning immigrants
222	of these newcomers located



FRIENDLY SERVICE FOR NEW ARRIVALS AT BOSTON DOCKS

## CHAPTER VII

### RETROSPECT OF A YEAR'S COMMUNITY SERVICE

REASONS FOR AN ENLARGED PROGRAM OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL UNREST—EMPHASIS ON THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN INDUSTRY—IMMIGRANT SUPERVISORS—OTHER HELPERS IN MANY CITIES—AID FROM STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS—ENDORSEMENTS FROM EDUCATORS—PLANS AND METHODS OF WORK—AT THE DOCKS (Boston—Providence)—RESULTS—FOLLOW UP WORK—COMMUNITY SURVEYS—RESULTS—INSTRUCTION ENGLISH—DR. PETER ROBERTS' SYSTEM OF TEACHING ENGLISH—IN SHOPS AND FACTORIES—THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS—THE SHOE PRIMER—THE TEXTILE SCHOOL—POLISH FARMERS' DAY—INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCES—WITH IMMIGRANT BOYS—A COURSE OF STUDY FOR WORKERS WITH IMMIGRANTS—LEGISLATION—FRATERNITY—THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB—ACTIVITIES—THE SUNDAY NIGHT CLUB—THE AFFILIATED COUNCIL OF PORTUGUESE—AMERICAN CLUBS—THE OLYMPIC MEET—THE ALL NATIONS' SONG FEST—BENEFIT SOCIETIES—THE SOCIAL CENTRE—THE COMMUNITY PRINCIPLE OF WORK—CO-OPERATION WITH ESTABLISHED AGENCIES—THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEADERS—STATISTICS—RESULTS—CONCLUSION

#### REASONS FOR AN ENLARGED PRO- GRAM OF WORK

The Association year from June 1912 to June 1913 has witnessed a remarkable expansion in all forms of work with immigrants. This development is rooted in a number of direct and contributing causes.

#### INDUSTRIAL UNREST

The general industrial unrest in New England which reached its climax in the Lawrence Strike focused public attention on those who do not speak English. Employers of labor saw new visions of the economic necessity of putting forth extraordinary efforts to teach their employees English. They realized that ignorance of our language spells inefficiency and

lack of responsibility. Of greater importance, they saw that the employee who could not understand his foreman's orders was easily duped by promises of ignorant and hence dangerous leaders who frequently became missionaries of community destruction. Public spirited citizens in all walks of life were also deeply stirred by exhibitions of lawlessness which they thought impossible in our New England states. Churches and fraternal organizations, teachers and social workers joined hands with all right-thinking people in a search for the direct causes of social unrest.

This wide-spread desire to understand more thoroughly the human elements involved in the problem of immigration

brought the Immigrant Department of the Young Men's Christian Associations into a wider publicity. Many who had previously passed by on the other side stopped and investigated its activities. When it became known that an influential, international, non-sectarian, character-building fraternity had thoughtfully planned to interpret the contributions of non-English speaking immigrants to Americans and the essentials of our best American ideals to our foreign-born neighbors, the Young Men's Christian Association was destined to become an important factor in the development of our civic life.

The character and number of Secretaries who devote their entire time to work with immigrants have also increased public interest in our program of work. H. M. Gerry, who has just completed six years' of effective work with the Cambridge Association has developed many new lines of service. His assistant, Philip Stafford, has been especially helpful in directing the students of Harvard College toward altruistic service for immigrants. C. T. Holm, who worked so effec-

public interest in our program of work.

IMMIGRANT  
SUPERVISORS

H. M. Gerry, who has just completed six years' of effective work with the Cam-

bridge Association has developed many new lines of service. His assistant, Philip Stafford, has been especially helpful in directing the students of Harvard College toward altruistic service for immigrants. C. T. Holm, who worked so effec-

tively with railroad employees in Baltimore, has duplicated his success in Lawrence through a broad program of work. George F. Quimby, who is closing an eventful year's work with the non-English speaking people of Fall River, has demonstrated the need and value of his program. H. B. Drew, of New Bedford, has so developed his work that an Assistant, Herbert Osborne, has been secured. C. T. Timbie, who supervised the activities of the students of Phillips Academy, at Andover, has interested many newcomers in American institutions. E. M. Shute, of the Boston Association, has co-operated with missions and social settlements in the development of his plans. He has also met incoming steamers. Guy D. Gold, who came to Brockton early in 1913 is rapidly developing his city-wide program. The hearty support of public-spirited committeemen has given a stability to his work which promises much for its future success. R. C. Cubbon, of Providence, has directed an earnest corps of workers at the docks in Providence. R. L. Moore, of Worcester, has supervised work in that city.

In addition to the supervisors who devote all or much of their time to work with immigrants in Cambridge, Boston,

**OTHER HELPERS  
IN MANY CITIES**

Lawrence, Andover, Fall River, Brockton, New Bedford, Providence, and Worcester, thirty-nine Secretaries in Massachusetts and Rhode Island have planned and executed programs of work which challenge public attention.

Twelve Student Associations in the two states have co-operated in showing students the value of first-hand contact with foreign-speaking men during their college courses. This fine phase of altruism has made a strong appeal to college faculties, students and communities. H. H. King, State Student Secretary for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, has

**STUDENT  
ASSOCIATIONS**



largely emphasized this appeal. Through Social Service Conferences and personal contact with student bodies in the two states, he has pointed out certain definite avenues through which College men may serve our latest arrivals. As a result, the number of volunteer workers among students is steadily increasing.

The following letters of endorsement speak for themselves:

#### LETTERS OF ENDORSEMENT

President Alexander Meiklejohn, Amherst College, says:

"While I feel that the scope of such work must always be kept within fairly narrow limits, I am sure it is a great service both to the men who receive the instruction and to those who give it."

President Howard Edwards, Rhode Island State College, says:

"The young men have taken special interest in the work in behalf of the immigrants, and I take great pleasure in testifying to the value of the work and of the influence that you have exerted."

President Lemuel H. Murlin, Boston University, says:

"Let me say this:—Boston University greatly believes in the work now being done by the Young Men's Christian Association in enlisting students in work in behalf of the immigrants. It has been intelligent, efficient, and is meeting one of the great needs of our present social condition. I hope the students of Boston University will have a still larger share in assisting you in carrying on the work."

President Edmund C. Sanford, Clark College, writes:

"The plan seems to me excellent and I am glad to have our boys engage in it."

President Richard C. Maclaurin, Massachusetts Institute Technology, writes:

"No more serious problem is presented to our society today than the problem of how to deal with the immigrant. All who have the welfare of the future at heart must give this problem much thought, and on no section does the duty of understanding the problem and contributing to its solution fall more impellingly than on the students of our institutions of learning. It is encouraging to know that they have made a beginning and that much that is excellent has been effected through the instrumentality of the Christian Associations within the colleges co-operating with those that are without. This is a great work and deserves the interest and support of all."

President W. H. P. Faunce, Brown University, writes:

"I warmly appreciate the good work you are doing and wish it steady and ever growing success."

President K. L. Butterfield, Massachusetts Agricultural College, writes:

"It seems to me that the program which you worked up here was most admirable, because it dealt chiefly with improved farming, but it also impressed strongly good citizenship."

President L. L. Doggett, International Young Men's Christian Association College, writes:

"I wish to speak in the highest praise of the work done by our students in the past few years among the immigrant population in Springfield, especially the teaching of English and the efforts for general social betterment. Over thirty students have been so engaged the past year among 250 non-English speaking men. I have particularly been impressed with the pleasure the men have taken themselves in the service and the training it has given them for future leadership among all classes of men. It seems to me the surest way to make Christian American citizens."

Chancellor C. S. McGown, American International College, Springfield, writes:

"Three of our men have gone to Thompsonville and opened up quite an extensive work for the Poles. A few have gone to Windsor Locks and one man is doing exceptionally fine work at Westfield, giving a series of lectures on citizenship to over 200 Poles. This series consists of fifty-two lectures. And now the pastors of Chicopee are appealing to us to send workers to Chicopee and Chicopee Falls."

Through industrial unrest, interest in the human side of immigration, our immigrant specialists, part-time promoters and twelve Student Associations we have developed community interest in work with immigrants, and our varied program has been our most practical and successful advertising agency.

**PROGRAM OF  
WORK**

**OBJECTIVE**

As already stated the efforts of this Department are directed towards the assimilation of immigrants. By assimilation we understand the blending of the best ideals of the Old World with the best in the New.

#### THE NEW ARRIVAL

It extends a helping hand to the immigrant at the docks.

It welcomes immigrants directed to it by the Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Associations, stationed at thirteen great European ports of embarkation.

#### ACTIVITIES

It locates new arrivals, whose names and addresses have been forwarded by the secretaries in the Old World and at the ports of entry.

#### SURVEYS

It supervises social surveys, in industrial and rural communities.

#### EDUCATIONAL

It promotes educational programs which meet the needs of non-English speaking employees in shops and factories. Classes are conducted at times and places best suited.

It promotes lecture courses on Old and New World patriots; the History of the United States; Civics; Local, State and Federal Laws; personal, home and city hygiene.

It conducts an exchange slide bureau, illustrating these lectures.

It conducts special classes in naturalization.

#### FRATERNITY

It establishes social centers.

It promotes fraternity among representatives of different nationalities, through the establishment of Cosmopolitan Clubs.

#### CO-OPERATION

It co-operates with Boards of Health, settlement houses, patriotic organizations, clubs among foreign-speaking peoples, benevolent societies, anti-tuberculosis associations, hospitals, churches, missions, public libraries, and other organizations,

in their efforts to impart the best American traditions to the immigrants, and with immigrants in their endeavors to impart their best traditions to us.

#### LEADERSHIP

It opens avenues for altruistic service to students in academic, professional and technical institutions, and extends a similar privilege to men in all walks of life.

It assists in the development of sane leadership among foreign-speaking peoples.

#### DOCK WORK

Two men recently landed in Boston. One held a ticket for Maine, the other for the West. Their baggage was exchanged and checked in the confusion of landing. After a long search our Secretary was able to identify and claim the baggage and see that it was properly rechecked. This was a real service and was much appreciated.

AT THE DOCKS  
BOSTON

An Armenian presented a letter of introduction from Rober College and sought aid in finding his friends. These friends were located in Roxbury.

An Englishman landed. His friends did not know when the boat would dock and hence did not meet him. The Secretary found the friends and brought them to the new-comer.

A Lithuanian girl landed in Boston and gave the address of an unmarried woman friend. Since the government was not satisfied with the references given, the girl was detained. The Secretary looked up the facts and found home conditions satisfactory. The young woman was permitted to land.

Two Swedes presented cards from our Secretaries in the Old World. Within twenty-four hours both found suitable boarding places and good jobs.



IMMIGRANTS AT THE DOCKS, BOSTON, MASS.

Mr. E. M. Shute, Assistant Social Secretary of the Boston Association, who had charge of the Dock Work, says the immigrants' greatest difficulty seems to be with baggage and much of the Secretary's time is spent in straightening out troubles of this sort. He also assists in getting money changed into American currency, helping to exchange railway slips for tickets, writes letters, sends telegrams, telephones for friends and relatives and assists in a number of other ways.

Volunteer interpreters meet the Boats. These men have been faithful in looking up names sent them from the International Committee. A Portuguese interpreter escorted a crowd of twenty-five from the boat to the railway station. Enroute he gave them so much information that they requested him to take them to their destination—Pittsfield. While on the train he was busy every minute telling the men about America; the value of the strange money in their possession; how to avoid bad influences, etc. On reaching Pittsfield he put them in touch with a leading Portuguese citizen.

AT THE DOCKS  
PROVIDENCE

An Italian interpreter at the docks at Providence discovered that a large Italian family was being detained because of the non-appearance of the husband. The interpreter assumed responsibility for the family and promised to find the father. On these conditions the Immigration authorities deferred sending the family to the Detention Station at Boston. After considerable trouble the father was located in Pawtucket. The interpreter conducted the family to that city and found the father. He had just returned from work and was much delighted at the unexpected arrival of his family. He had received no letters. Either through neglect or ignorance in the matter of writing, the family came



IMMIGRANTS AT THE DOCKS, PROVIDENCE

near being put to the great expense of deportation. The next day the father presented the interpreter with three large tomatoes. In making the gift he said: "I sent all money I had to my family and I have not a penny. This is the best that I have and I want you to have it."

Mr. R. C. Cubbon, who has charge of this work in Providence, has been especially helpful in taking the men from the boat to the trains. He believes that this work can be made a large avenue for service to newcomers.

**BOSTON** During the past three months Port Secretaries at Boston have met 32 incoming steamers; 633 immigrants have been personally helped.

The International scope of this work is advantageously shown through our system of following up the helpful contact made by Secretaries at the European ports of embarkation.

Recently a young Greek, who could not speak English, brought to the Secretary of the Lynn Association a card in his native language, of which the following is a translation:

Issued under the auspices of the National Council of Y. M. C. A's. — Offices for United Kingdom: 13, Russell Square, London W. C., and 1, North St. Andrew Street, Edinburgh.

### To Young Men going to the United States and Canada.

On arrival we cordially invite you to call on the

### **Young Men's Christian Associations.**

The Associations are generally known by the title of

===== **Y. M. C. A.** =====

At the Port of Entry you will find secretaries of these Associations with the four initials Y. M. C. A. distinctly written on their caps, and you may place full confidence in these men. They will furnish you free of charge information, literature, etc., also a card of introduction to secretaries inland if you give them your name and address. There are more than 2,000

Y. M. C. A.'s in the United States and Canada — many with substantial well equipped buildings where advice is freely given as to board, lodging and other needs of young men. The GTM

Y. M. C. A. offers social, educational and physical advantages and Christian fellowship. You will find there reading rooms, evening classes, gymnasiums, and friends who will help you to make the most of your opportunities in the new land.

.....  
Fasten this card on your hat or coat where  
the Port Secretary can see it when you land.



*The World's Alliance  
of Young Men's Christian Associations.*

Office of the WORLD'S COMMITTEE:  
3, rue Général-Dufour, GENEVA (Switzerland).





A CLASS IN ENGLISH

On the reverse side of the card was this introduction:

Liverpool, England, 19—  
(Port and Country)

General Secretary,  
Y. M. C. A.,  
Lynn, Mass.

Dear Sir:—

This will serve to introduce G. Petsonis, who is locating in your city, at Lynn.

We recommend him to your considerate attention and shall be glad if your Association will serve him in any way possible.

Fraternally yours,

ADAM SCOTT, *Port Secretary.*

This card also gave the address of a Greek family with whom the new-comer was going to live. Although T. S. Thomas, General Secretary of the Lynn Association, cannot speak Greek, this card enabled him to find the Greek family. Do you wonder that this stranger in a strange land felt deeply grateful for this brotherly act?

The appearance of this young Greek at the Lynn Association was not an entire surprise. From Liverpool our Secretary, Mr. Scott, who met G. Petsonis and presented him his card of introduction had sent a letter to the Lynn Association stating that G. Petsonis would shortly arrive. This letter was as follows:—

56 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, England

Mr. T. S. Thomas,  
Y. M. C. A.,  
Lynn, Mass.

Dear Fellow Worker:—

The following young man, sailing today on the S.S. Mauretania is respectfully referred to you for any assistance you can give him. A card of introduction has been given to him. Advice of any service you are able to render will be appreciated.

Yours cordially,

ADAM SCOTT.

G. Petsonis, Lynn, Mass.



TEACHING ENGLISH

The official notices of the arrival of prospective foreign-born neighbors to local branches of the Young Men's Christian Associations have opened many avenues of service to Cosmopolitan Committees throughout Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The work of these committees consist in looking up names and addresses of new arrivals, in extending the welcoming hand, in directing them to the different societies supported by each nationality, to evening schools public and private, where English is taught; in bringing strangers as soon as possible into close touch with American customs, laws and standards of living. Other activities of these Cosmopolitan Committees are described under the heading "Cosmopolitan Clubs." Although accurate statistics concerning this branch of work are not available, it is safe to say that thousands have been helped during the past year. The value of such services cannot be estimated in statistics.

During the past five years, the United States has witnessed the rise of a remarkable social awakening. This interest has largely focused on the prevention of disease, the protection of the working man against accident, the sanitary conditions of factories, the housing problem and standards of living. The results of this interest have been cumulative. Commissions of investigation have largely increased our knowledge of actual social conditions. From this knowledge plans for improvement have been promoted which are being rapidly executed.

In harmony with this idea that intelligent community service must be based on facts, the Immigrant Department of the Young Men's Christian Association has pioneered several community surveys. These surveys have been limited to the immigrant and citizenship. The aim of such investigations is three-fold; (1) to get a general knowledge

of the field, (2) to discover untouched needs, (3) plans for improvement. The following survey outline has been satisfactorily used in a number of places.

**CO-OPERATING AGENCIES** Associated Charities; Anti-Tuberculosis Society; State Board of Health; City Board of Health; City Schools, and Bureau of Social Research.

## INTRODUCTION

### SURVEY OUTLINE

**Why made** —Facts the basis of community service  
**Aim.** —The discovery of untouched fields. Plans for improvement  
**Scope** —Education and the industries. The immigrant and citizenship

## THE IMMIGRANT AND CITIZENSHIP

### 1. Races in

- a. In 1880
- b. In 1910
- c. N. W. and S. E. immigrants
- d. Occupations  
The value of immigrant brawn
- e. Amusements

### 2. Education

- a. Children of non-English speaking immigrants
- b. Adults, ignorant of English
- c. What ignorance of English implies
- d. Field for Association educational activities  
Plans and methods of work

### 3. Civic Interests

- A. Determined by
  - a. Contact with influential immigrants
  - b. Activities of Political Clubs
  - c. Desire for naturalization
  - d. Ownership of property
- B. Neglected by Americans  
Lack of naturalizing facilities
- C. The meaning of this neglect
  - a. Unchecked activities of unscrupulous politicians
  - b. The seed sowing of extremists
- D. Association Field for Civic Education  
Plans and methods of work

4. **The Newcomer and Charity**
  - a. Statistics from Associated Charities showing that newcomers do not apply for aid
  - b. Field for Association service to the community
5. **The Newcomer and Truancy, Delinquency and Crime**
  - a. Small percent in these classes
  - b. Latest statistics
  - c. Field for Association service to the community
6. **Living Conditions**
  - a. Scientific Study of 150 homes
  - b. Personal interviews with Local and State Boards of Health
  - c. Findings:
    - a. The newcomers have lowered living standards
    - b. A large percent of infant mortality
    - c. Activities of midwives
    - d. Need of tenement inspection
  - d. Field for Association Service to the Community. Plans and methods of work

These surveys have been conducted under the supervision of the State Immigrant Secretary and other skilled social workers. Dr. Carol Aronovici, Secretary of the Bureau of Social Research of Providence, supervised the investigation of housing conditions. Thomas Chew, Secretary of the Boys' Club, Fall River, gave valuable aid in studying social conditions of certain sections of that city. The results of these surveys were carefully charted by an expert. These charts were used as a basis for lantern slides and lectures were given before social organizations. In almost every case these surveys resulted in increased interest in work with immigrants. Much publicity was given to the findings. In several cities where less elaborate surveys were undertaken, studies were made which met the needs of the hour. It is safe to say that the forty-five Associations now doing work with immigrants in Massachusetts and Rhode Island have made a more or less careful study of their fields before beginning work. In most cases surveys are constantly going



**DR. PETER ROBERTS**

**Immigrant Secretary Young Men's Christian Association International Committee,  
New York**

on and as a result of increased knowledge, broader programs of work are projected.

As soon as the immigrant lands he needs a working knowledge of the English language. Although the public evening schools in Massachusetts and Rhode Island are doing most praiseworthy work, all educators agree that only a small proportion of the adult immigrant population comes under their influences. According to the census of 1910 there were 159,193 foreign-born illiterates in the two states.

Leaders among the different nationalities tell us that foreign-born men and women beyond the legal school age—21 years—dislike attending school with younger people. They dread large classes and covet a vocabulary which will immediately help them to understand their employers and overseers. Moreover many need the mental push of indirect instruction—illustrated lectures and talks in their own tongue to rivet their interest to the laborious task of acquiring a new language.

These reasons prompted the Immigrant Department to carry the English language into clubs, fraternities and neighborhoods where new arrivals congregate, in order that it might heartily co-operate with the earnest efforts of the evening schools to teach English to our cosmopolitan population. Adults are grouped in small classes. Men are given men teachers. Lessons are taught which contain vocabularies drawn from daily experience.

The system of teaching English most generally used by our Associations in the "two states" was devised and adapted by Dr. Peter Roberts, Immigration Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associa-





NOON HOUR CLASS

tions. Dr. Roberts is an immigrant himself and has had lifelong contact with working men.

Years ago he saw the great need of sympathetic relations with our large non-English speaking population. With equal clearness he realized that such relations could only be established through the medium of a common language. As a result he published "English For Coming Americans"—a rational system for teaching English to foreigners.

DR. PETER ROBERTS' SYSTEM

Dr. Roberts believes "that every foreign-tongued individual coming to our shores has the capacity to learn our language if he uses nature's gifts to do so; and the task can be more easily accomplished if we follow those laws which regulate the operation of the mind in the quest for knowledge."

These laws, Dr. Roberts claims, consist: "First, in trusting the ear. The pupil must not see a word before he knows how to pronounce it. Second, a vocabulary should be selected from the daily life of the pupil. Third, lessons should follow the natural laws of the mind." These three principles Dr. Roberts applies in his thirty lessons for beginners and books one and two for more advanced pupils.

During the past year the majority of our forty-five Associations working with immigrants have advantageously used this system. Public-spirited citizens who realize that ignorance of English prevents assimilation, fosters isolation and opens the door for the teaching of all sorts of extremists have complimented efforts made to bring our English language within easy reach of our foreign-speaking communities.

This branch of our civic program has been greatly extended during the past twelve months. Classes have been held in foundries; factories; a packing-house; halls—socialist—saloon-keepers'—shoemakers'; a tool room of a cotton mill; a

LOCATION OF CLASSES



SHOP CLASS

shack of a construction company; public school buildings; social rooms of manufacturing concerns; Greek, Lithuanian and Polish Churches; a Parochial School; a Hebrew Synagogue; a Methodist and Baptist Mission; a Turkish Boarding House; a Greek Restaurant; an Armenian Kitchen; Italian Social Club; Young Men's Christian Associations; Polish National Alliance rooms, and on the street.

#### RESULTS

As a result 289 classes have studied 14 different subjects; 458 teachers have taught 6069 students.

On this foundation—the knowledge of the English language—our Associations have taken an advanced step in the

#### INSTRUCTION IN CIVICS

civic education of our foreign-born neighbors. By civic education the Immigrant Department understands that form of education which fits a foreign-born man to enjoy the privileges and share the obligation incident to citizenship in the United States. Until recently the American public has contented itself with a wide-spread optimism concerning its ability to weld into one American civic body the diverse interests represented by many incoming nationalities. We have been told that the lure of freedom and liberty of our country are quite sufficient to blend the psychology of diverse ethnic elements into a civic unit. The superficiality of this platform is evident. While our national environment largely aids assimilation it presupposes and demands patriotic conviction, intelligent plans and systematic efforts.

At present, a great field for the civic education of immigrants remains uncultivated. The compulsory school law which brings numbers of excellent young men and women into sympathetic touch with our national life leaves the vast majority of adult immigrants beyond the pale of civic edu-



LECTURE ON AMERICAN HISTORY

cation. This fact creates the following embarrassing situation: Our national laws demand that applicants for citizenship are adequately informed concerning the history of the United States, our form of government and the duties of citizenship, yet neither federal nor state institutions offer educational courses which prepare prospective citizens for their privileges and duties.

The importance of this great uncultivated field presented such alluring possibilities of civic service to foreign-born men that the Immigrant Department of the Young Men's Christian Associations has successfully promoted schools for citizenship in many cities in the Commonwealth.

The general plan, as outlined by George F. Quimby, Immigrant Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fall River, Mass., is as follows:

### PREPARATORY WORK SCHOOLS FOR CITIZENSHIP

1. The names of all men on the docket for naturalization are secured from the Clerk of the Court
2. A letter is sent to these men outlining the activities of the School for Citizenship and inviting them to attend
3. Organization of the School

After the men have registered, the work of the school is outlined. Emphasis is placed on the meaning and responsibility of citizenship. A lecture on "Our Government" is usually given.

### FIRST WEEK

4. *A* Lesson on City Government

In this session different types of city government are discussed by the teacher. Emphasis is placed on the necessity of competent city officials. Questions and discussions.

- B* The City Government of———

This type is discussed by different officials of the city. Questions and discussions.

**SECOND WEEK****5. The State Government**

The form of our State Government—a State Senator.  
 The Working of Our State Government—a State Representative.  
 Questions and discussions.

**THIRD WEEK****6. Federal Government**

The working of Congress—A United States Congressman.  
 The Constitution—The President, and the Supreme Court  
 A prominent Citizen.  
 Questions and discussions.

**FOURTH WEEK****7. SUMMARY**

Important points in all lectures emphasized.  
 Questions and discussions.

**8. Oral examinations**

As an aid to prospective citizens a list of cogent questions has been prepared.

**9. The session of the naturalization court****10. A reception and banquet to new citizens given by Daughters of the American Revolution or other patriotic organization**

At this meeting the duties of citizenship are strongly emphasized.

**11. Follow-up Conferences**

These conferences direct the attention of new citizens to the necessity of continuing their civic education. Emphasis is placed on the need of helping newcomers to understand American laws and traditions.

Concerning these schools a Chief Examiner for the Government has expressed himself in highest appreciation of the work that has been done. A Judge who presided at a session of the Naturalization Court said, among other things in a letter of appreciation, "all the men who benefited by your teaching showed to better advantage in the examinations before the Court. Your work in this line is very commendable not only because it helps the applicants for naturalization but principally because it is calculated to create a brotherly feeling among our fellow citizens."

**LETTERS OF  
APPRECIATION**

**RESULTS** During the past year this Department has promoted schools for Citizenship through which 500 obtained their second papers.

The meaning and importance of imparting the best ideals of citizenship to foreign-born neighbors was emphasized by Dr. Charles F. Dole, President of the Twentieth Century Club, before a large audience of Association Secretaries, business men and social workers held at the City Club, in an address on "The Immigrant and Citizenship." Referring to the work of the Immigrant Department, Dr. Dole said:

"In trying to help the host of immigrants to become good American citizens you have a task both splendid and difficult. There are really two sides to your problem: one concerns the quality of the people who come here. The other concerns the quality of the citizenship which they find when they come." After discussing the necessity of developing a sound and healthy American civic life into which immigrants may safely be introduced, Dr. Dole asked and answered the following pertinent questions:

"What makes the proper material for our best American Citizens? Is it Anglo-Saxon stock, and education or a property qualification? No, these in themselves do not protect us against undesirable candidates for civic rights. The essential requisite for good citizenship is character. To say this is to say religion without which you simply cannot have good citizenship."

Continuing this discussion, Dr. Dole said: "If our native voters have no valid religion, they will make negligent, shiftily or corruptible citizens. If our immigrant friends bring religion, as the best of our forefathers did, or if they catch here the spirit of religion they will at once make the loyal and honest citizenship that we need. This will be so even, if



their family tree has short roots, and they have little schooling and no property except their character."

Dr. Dole concluded by reminding the Association Secretaries that "it is magnificent, if the people who come with mingled hopes and suspicions at once find themselves taken by the glad hand of friendly and high-minded men, if they meet kindness and justice, if the new republican institutions are translated for them into the terms of a sturdier humanity than they have ever known before. It is your work to carry on this splendid service of good-will. Already the names of Washington and Lincoln are among the most effective watch-words of liberty and justice. It is for you to show the newcomers that the spirit of these great friends of mankind is still alive in our land."

Our educational program has been greatly enriched by the development of an extensive lecture course. Nearly every Association Building, especially those recently erected, has facilities for using the stereopticon. To instruct and entertain, through the universal language of pictures, with just enough spoken word to make facts known, is the purpose of and the reason for the promotion of lecture courses.

To successfully introduce lecture courses to our foreign-born neighbors the State Committee has instituted an Exchange Slide Bureau. The demand for slides has exceeded our expectations. Our list of lectures represent a value of at least \$2,000.

These lectures which have been written and selected with especial reference to the needs of industrial workers, include the following topics: Old and New World patriots; the History of the United States: Civics; Local, State and Federal Laws; personal, home and

LECTURE COURSES  
THE EXCHANGE  
SLIDE BUREAU

LECTURE TOPICS

city hygiene; travelogues; special industries such as cotton, iron and steel, meat-packing and agriculture.

**RESULTS** During the past year 257 lectures were given, attended by 42,725 people.

The Department has also promoted educational programs which meet the needs of non-English speaking employees in shops and factories. Classes are conducted at times and places best suited for the development of the work. In several large concerns noon-hour classes have been effectively held. In these classes an attempt has been made to give the men the vocabulary needed for their own particular lines of work.

**IN SHOPS AND  
FACTORIES** At the Lynn Works of the General Electric Company before-supper classes have been effectively promoted. At the request of Mr. W. C. Fish, General Manager of the Works, the State Immigrant Secretary was invited to make a study of the conditions surrounding the non-English speaking employees with a view of promoting class instruction in English. Through his efforts the good work already begun by the Company was systematized and enlarged.

**BEFORE SUPPER  
CLASSES. GENERAL  
ELECTRIC COM-  
PANY** In Lynn and Everett about three hundred non-English speaking persons were enrolled in thirty classes. The classes met twice a week from quarter past six until seven o'clock. The teachers were in the employ of the Company and thus had close sympathy with the aims of the Department in giving them the practical type of instruction which would increase their working efficiency. The Company paid the total expense of conducting this work. Mr. Seymour J. Watson, an employee of the Company, gave his full time to the supervision of this Department of instruction.

Several of the heads of Departments who have most closely seen the development of this work have testified to its efficiency. Employees can more easily understand foremen's orders and hence more quickly and accurately do their work. The closing exercises of the school, which were held in the Breed School Hall, West Lynn, Thursday evening, May 29th, were attended by over seven hundred employees of the Company, including those enrolled in the school and their families.

Our program of education with non-English speaking peoples has been enriched through the publication of "The New American" by the Immigration and Industrial Department of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brockton, Massachusetts. Mr. Guy D. Gold, Immigrant and Industrial Secretary of the Association is Editor. The following is a quotation from some of Mr. Gold's snappy editorials—"Industry has learned that it pays to scrap good machinery for better and better machinery for best. When will it learn that it pays even better to scrap good industrial relations for better and better relations for best?" "Immigrants come to us with centuries of history behind them. The question of the hour is what shall these people give to us and what shall we give to them? The answer is for us Americans to determine. We can answer it to our honor or to our shame."

New phases of our educational program includes lectures and lessons on the prevention of accidents. Although only a small beginning has been made this department of work promises to be of great service to hundreds of employees.

In most industrial centers men and even women are found who have been maimed and mutilated through accident. Families have lost father or mother—the breadwinners—



**CARELESSNESS**  
Women operatives should not comb their hair between machines when they are in operation—or any time



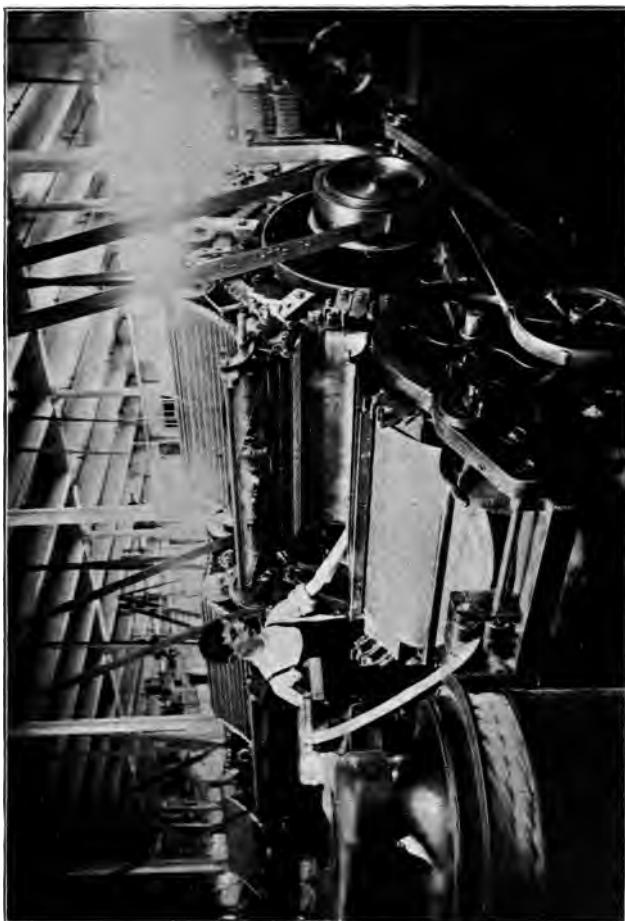
Gear Covers should not be lifted when machine is in operation



**COMBING MACHINE "COMBER"**  
Operator has her fingers of the right hand where they should not be. With machine in motion she will lose her fingers or finger ends



Ribbon Lap Machine starting a new lap. Hand should not be on the lap. Fingers will be drawn in and crushed



This man has removed a protecting cover. The arm is sure to be drawn in and broken or cut off





As a result of removing a protecting cover, this man's arm was drawn in and cut off.

through a careless movement, a misunderstood order or some unprotected machinery.

Close contact with industrial workers gives a clue to this destruction of limb and life. Today a large percent of our manufacturing concerns are manned by non-English speaking peoples. In one large factory in the vicinity of Boston over 2,000 were found who did not understand the English language. In another between 75% and 80% were born across the sea. In addition to ignorance of English most newcomers are unskilled. They come from small villages where agriculture is the leading industry, unable to understand their foreman's orders, they begin their new work surrounded by many hazards. Is it any wonder that the immigrant, confused by his new environment, often suffers from injury or even loses his life?

On this subject George F. Quimby, Immigrant Secretary of the Fall River Young Men's Christian Association, writes:

Dangers are often great for Americans who can read signs of warning and understand the instructions of their foreman. For the poor immigrant the conditions are much more hazardous.

**CAUSES FOR  
ACCIDENTS**

When there are from five to twenty different tongues spoken in a single factory, it at once becomes apparent that a foreman cannot, effectively, instruct all his men as to dangers which must be avoided. Add to this the great percent of illiteracy among these workers and the inadequacy of trying to warn them by means of signs printed, even in their own language, is at once seen.

To assist in relieving conditions of this sort the Committee in charge of work with immigrants in Fall River, co-operate with Mr. Quimby, in promoting a series of talks on "The Prevention Of Accidents." Pictures are taken in the mills which show

**WRONG USE OF  
MACHINERY**



CLINIC CLASS, FALL RIVER, MASS.

the operatives at work at the different machines. In one picture an employee does the work in a wrong way thereby making himself liable to accident. A picture follows which shows the terrible results—a mutilated finger or the loss of an arm. Such pictures tell the story so that it cannot be forgotten. These lectures are given in different languages so that information is extended to many different groups.

But Mr. Quimby believes that these lectures should be supplemented by lessons in English. “These pictures—taken from the lectures—will be placed on cards and an English lesson, based on the pictures, will be printed below. These lessons will be constructed progressively according to Dr. Roberts’ system. Thus, in our classes the foreigner will be learning the very English he needs at work in the mill. He will be taught how to read the danger signs about the shop and hence will be in a measure protected against accident.”

Since numbers of foreign-speaking people are obliged to spend more or less time in hospitals, Mr. Quimby has found a fine type of community service in giving simple lessons in English to those who are awaiting the return to health.

Guy D. Gold, Industrial Secretary of the Brockton Young Men’s Christian Association, is also promoting programs for the prevention of accidents. Since Brockton is a typical shoe center and the slogan “made in Brockton” is being emphasized by the Chamber of Commerce of that city, Mr. Gold is co-operating in increasing the efficiency of shoe-operatives through bringing out the “Shoe Primer.”

This “Shoe Primer” includes the entire vocabulary of the shoe industry by following the shoe through all processes

**PRACTICAL  
VOCABULARY**

**CLINIC WORK**

**ACCIDENTS**

**THE "SHOE  
PRIMER"**

of manufacture until it is packed and shipped. The value of the book will be greatly increased by cuts contributed by the United Shoe Machinery Company showing the right and wrong use of machinery. Since a committee composed of educators and shoe manufacturers are carefully editing this book it will be of great value to non-English speaking shoe makers. It will also meet the demands of a large number of manufacturers who are desirous of increasing the efficiency of their workmen. The lessons contained in this book are based on the Roberts' system.

During next year the Immigrant Department hopes to extend this type of service to several additional industries.

Manufacturers of textiles are almost unanimous in their belief that the overseers and second-hands of the future will very largely come from the ranks of foreign-born neighbors. Intelligent employees of this class understand the difficulties surrounding newcomers and the hardships incident to manufacturing under present conditions. But these men need training. At present, there is no systematic effort made to give that type of instruction necessary to help employees assume a part of that co-operative responsibility necessary to successful manufacturing.

As a move in the right direction, the Industrial Committee of the Lawrence Young Men's Christian Association assisted by C. T. Holm, the Industrial Secretary, is promoting a textile school through which non-English speaking men will be instructed in the use of different machines and the English language incident to the textile industry. Small classes will be held. The work will be supervised by a teacher who has had practical experience as a mill-hand and also technical training in the use of machines. It is probable that a graduate of the Lowell Textile School will be selected as

supervisor. Already several machines have been donated by the manufacturers of Lawrence and a Committee appointed to select the school site.

To make this work more attractive a social center will be established in the same building. Through athletics, games, lectures and English classes the Committee hopes to extend its services to the whole community.

Another plan for the promotion of popular education among non-English speaking peoples has been carried out by the Immigrant Department, co-operating with the County Y. M. C. A. Secretary and the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

POLISH FARMERS'  
DAY

Since a large number of Poles have settled in the Connecticut Valley, the College thought it advisable to introduce them to the educational advantages of the college. As a result of judicious advertising and personal conferences with Polish leaders, a large audience gathered at the Agricultural College. The address of welcome was given by Dr. K. L. Butterfield, President of the College and lectures on different phases of agriculture especially applicable to farmers in the Connecticut Valley were given by Professors Brooks, Covell and McLean. K. J. Wolski, of Holyoke, acted as interpreter. In the afternoon an eloquent address on Citizenship was given by a Pole.

"I want to remind you," said the speaker, "that you are Poles and your duty is to stand at the watch of the national honor. Do not forget what you owe the

CITIZENSHIP

land, your benefactor and protector, the land which gave you all opportunities in the world." Rev. J. J. Bell, Pastor of St. Bridget's Church, Amherst, extended greetings and Rev. Leon T. Goddard paid a high tribute to Polish fidelity to their religion. He urged the importance



HOME OF A RETURNED IMMIGRANT IN A POLISH VILLAGE

of organization among the Poles, in order that they may advance their interest in this country.

An inspiring address on "How to Keep Strong," was given by Arthur Rudman, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Associations for Franklin County.

**HOW TO KEEP  
STRONG**

Mr. Rudman urged the Poles to retain their strength. "Take time to eat and sleep.

Do not drink intoxicants to excess. Keep a clean body and a clean mind. You should also keep strong for the sake of your children. Moral strength is needed to retain your physical vigor."

The program of the day closed with an illustrated lecture on "The Discovery of Poland," by G. W. Tupper, Immigrant

**"THE DISCOVERY  
OF POLAND"**

Secretary State Committee. During the lecture Polish music was rendered by an orchestra from Chicopee. After the lecture

all joined heartily in singing America.

Since two conferences of this sort have been given at the College, it is reasonable to suppose that they will continue to be annual affairs.

The Students of the International Young Men's Christian Association College have rendered such valuable service in work with immigrants that the faculty

**SUGGESTED  
COURSE OF STUDY**

suggests the following course for students who intend to work with foreign-speaking

men:

**IMMIGRATION**

Causes, sources, extent and destination

- References: Gospel of the Kingdom, Vol. No. 9, Dr. Josiah Strong  
The Immigrant Tide, Dr. E. A. Steiner  
On the Trail of the Immigrant, Dr. E. A. Steiner  
The Immigrant and the Community, 1910 Social Service  
Conference  
The Bulletin Bureau of Immigration, Washington, D. C.



## THE IMMIGRANT

1. Nationality
 

Study of races, countries, languages and general characteristics  
 References: Ethnology, Dr. M. Haberlandt  
 Immigrant races in North America, by Dr. Peter Roberts
2. Health
  - a. Personal hygiene—care of the body, digestion, respiration, circulation, skin, brain and nervous system  
 References: Personal Hygiene by Pyle  
 Manual of Hygiene by Bissell
  - b. Community Hygiene
    - (1) The housing problem, tenements, overcrowding, plumbing inspection, model tenements.
    - (2) Pure food and pure water
    - (3) Disposition of city waste
    - (4) Communicable diseases and their prevention  
 References: The Tenement House Problem, by De-Forest & Veiller  
 How The Other Half Lives, by Jacob Riis  
 Housing Reform, Weiller  
 Modern Methods of Sewage Disposal, by Waring  
 Hygiene & Public Health, by Buck  
 Report on National Vitality, by Dr. Irving Fisher
3. Religion
 

Study of the various religions—Jewish, Mohammedanism, Protestantism and Catholicism  
 References: History of Christianity by Fisher
4. Recreation
 

City amusements—dance halls, theatres, moving pictures, playgrounds, boys' clubs, social centers
5. Morals:
  - a. The prevention and the banishment of crime, cities' magistrate courts, juvenile courts, organization and control of the police
  - b. Liquor traffic and the saloon
  - c. The Social Evil  
 References: The Liquor Problem, Committee of Fifty  
 Substitute for the Saloon, Calkins  
 A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil, by Jane Addams
6. Education:
  - a. Government—federal, state and municipal administration
  - b. Commercial arithmetic
  - c. Geography
  - d. English  
 English for foreigners, system of Dr. Peter Roberts
  - e. American History

While educational programs for foreign-born neighbors are absolutely essential to the great problem of assimilation,

INDUSTRIAL the blending of the best ideals of the Old  
CONFERENCES World with the best ideals in the New, also

include programs especially planned to place foreign-born neighbors in a favorable light. In addition to lectures on the contributions of over-sea peoples to our national life, numerous industrial conferences have been promoted in different parts of the state which have attracted the attention of public-spirited citizens to many serious social problems of national importance. These conferences have

PROGRAMS usually been held in large public halls, social clubs or Boards of Trade. The following programs are typical:

### BOSTON CITY CLUB

May 28, 1912

#### Morning Session

#### Conference of Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Associations

10 to 12 O'clock

EDWARD W. HEARNE, State Secretary, Presiding

#### 10.00 DEVOTIONAL PERIOD

Organization for work

The Need

Publicity. Information. Exchange of views. Unified Plans

Discussion

Election of officers

Report from each field

Discussion

Successes and failures in work with immigrants

Plans for work with immigrants

Discussion of each phase of work

#### 12.00 ADJOURN TO LUNCHEON

After luncheon a visit will be made to Immigrant Station, Long Wharf

**Afternoon Session**  
**For Secretaries and Invited Guests**

HENRY ABRAHAMS, Boston, Presiding

4.00 "UNDERSTANDING THE IMMIGRANT"

Dr. Charles Fleischer

4.30 DISCUSSION

Opened by George W. Mehaffey, Boston

Francis P. Malgeri, Boston

H. T. Waller, Cambridge

5.00 "PLANS AND METHODS FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING MILL OPERATIVES"

Edwin Farnham Greene, President National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

5.30 DISCUSSION

Opened by Henry A. Fifield, Knight Cotton Mills, Providence

H. C. DeAnguera, Worcester

H. E. Dodge, Fall River

E. G. Caster, New Bedford

**BOSTON CITY CLUB**

October 19, 1912

**Morning Session**

HENRY H. KING, Presiding

10.00—SUPERVISION

Community Service Supervision

ARTHUR BEANE

Symposium on Methods of Supervision

H. M. GERRY

Plans for the Hour

F. J. BAGOCIUS

12.30—*Luncheon*

The Immigrant College Man

M. V. MALCOLM

**Afternoon Session**

WALTER B. SNOW, Presiding

2.30—THE IMMIGRANT

The Effect of Immigration on the Industrial Situation

DANIEL EVANS, D.D.

The Labor Unions and American Citizenship

HENRY ABRAHAMS

The College and the Immigrant

GEORGE W. TUPPER, Ph.D.

**Evening Session**

EDWIN D. MEAD, Presiding

**6.30—Dinner:—COMMUNITY SERVICE**

The Story of an Immigrant

NICHOLAS VAN DER PYL

The College Man and the Community

ROBERT A. WOODS

The Immigration Conference held at the Boston City Club, in May, 1912 for Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Associations and invited guests, was attended by over one hundred men. Dr. Charles Fleischer, of the Boston Commons, discussed "Understanding the Immigrant." In developing his subject the speaker said: "We shall not rightly understand the immigrant unless we sympathize with him, first of all remembering that we, too, all of us, are immigrants of an earlier or a later date. Also that we should prevent snobbishness toward the newcomer, as though we were superior and he an inferior. It is not for us simply to open our ports, but our hearts, to the immigrant. Every consideration of enlightened self-interest dictates an attitude of intelligent sympathy and most friendly concern with and for the immigrant."

The topic which provoked the most heated discussion was introduced by Edwin Farnham Greene, Treasurer of the Pacific Mills, Boston, on "Plans and Methods For Increasing The Efficiency Of Non-English Speaking Mill Operatives." In his presentation Mr. Greene showed the necessity of increased attention to instruction in English, the meaning of American laws, institutions and citizenship. He pointed out the difficulties confronting the manufacturers of today and expressed the hope that employers

PLANS AND  
METHODS FOR IN-  
CREASING THE EF-  
FICIENCY OF NON-  
ENGLISH SPEAK-  
ING MILL OPERA-  
TIVES

and employees might co-operate in adopting policies which would develop the manhood of operatives as well as increase the quantity and quality of manufactured output. This paper was reviewed at length by manufacturers, Association Secretaries and labor leaders.

At the dinner which followed, reports of work with immigrants promoted by Young Men's Christian Associations were presented.

Another conference of a similar nature was held at the Cambridge Board of Trade, May 1, 1913. The general discussion centered about "The Industries Of  
THE INDUSTRIES OF CAMBRIDGE Cambridge." Since many new industrial plants are annually locating in Cambridge, this topic brought out a large attendance. Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke on "The Relation Between the Institute and the Industries of Cambridge." Dr. Peter Roberts, Immigrant Secretary of the International Young Men's Christian Associations, discussed "The Human Element In Industry" and Dr. G. W. Tupper, State Immigrant Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Associations for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, gave a stereopticon lecture on "The Work Of The Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association With The Immigrant."

Conferences of this type have been also held in Lawrence, Brockton, Fall River and Boston. All have been largely attended and have attracted wide publicity.

Of a slightly different type but essentially similar in tone was the "Social Service Conference of Student Christian As-  
SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE sociations" held at the Boston City Club in October 1912. This conference directed its efforts toward enlisting the co-operation of students, manufacturers and others in social problems.

Some of the topics presented were "Community Service"; "Supervision"; "The Immigrant"; "The Effect of Immigration on the Industrial Situation"; "Labor Unions and American Citizenship"; "The College Man and the Community." Since all of these topics were presented by speakers of acknowledged authority, interest in foreign-born neighbors was deepened and extended.

#### WORK WITH BOYS

The boy born in another country is not necessarily the foreign boy, although he is generally considered such. Many people who come to these shores from other countries are better Americans in their thoughts and ambitions than many who have been born and raised here. "Americanism is not determined by race or place of birth but by the spirit that is in a man." To capture this ambition and ideals of Americanism before they become contaminated with the lowest, is as yet an unsolved problem.

To aid in the solution of this great problem of helping the foreign-boy morally, physically, socially and educationally, the Associations in Boston, Providence, Lawrence, Lowell, Fall River, Brockton and other cities are conducting special types of boys' work.

Providence organized a Garibaldi Club among the Italian boys. The Club rented rooms in the Italian section of the city and under the wise guidance of Mr. Lester H. Clee, the Boys' Work Director of the Providence Association, and a Committee of interested men, succeeded in introducing lectures, entertainments and health talks with success. Hundreds of boys have been given a correct viewpoint of citizenship and its responsibilities.

Boston, in co-operation with other organizations, conducted an excellent program of work among the Italian boys



WORK WITH IMMIGRANT BOYS, PROVIDENCE

of the North End in Garibaldi Hall, 207 North Street. Mr. Don S. Gates, the Boys' Work Director, has charge of the work. Physical work, games, scout activities, lectures, form the weekly program. 928 boys used the rooms.

Lawrence is using its old building in providing headquarters for the Italian Boys' Club, under the guidance of Mr. J. Blaine Withee, the Boys' Work Director. Over one hundred boys are members of the Club and a four-fold work—moral, mental, social and physical—is operated. Moving pictures are used in presenting scenes of American history and the lives of great Americans. Brockton, through its Boys' Club, under the leadership of Mr. D. J. Mulvihill, is reaching several hundred "Americans in the making." A building is located in the section of the city where these boys live and open every evening under wise leadership.

A constructive program is being worked out by the Boys' Work Directors of the two states, which will be based upon the recommendations made by a specially appointed Commission.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

First, that each Boys' Work Director, with the co-operation of George W. Tupper, Immigrant Secretary of the State Executive Committee, make a thorough investigation and a study of the foreign boy in his own community.

Second, that each Boys' Work Director send to the office of the State Executive Committee a report of said investigation, where it may be on file for reference.

Third, that each Boys' Work Director do his utmost to get his Committee to adopt the extension work policy and promote a campaign of education, moral, physical and hygienic, among foreign boys.



Fourth, that each Boys' Work Director call at a number of typical homes, study their condition and talk with parents, getting their ideas and point of view regarding their boy's future.

Fifth, that instruction be given in groups and at Boys' Meetings on the following subjects:

Personal and Public Hygiene  
American Patriotism and Citizenship  
Great Characters in the World's History  
American Industries  
The Relation of Church and State in America  
American Ideals of Home Life  
Great Characters of the Bible

Sixth, that a number of prominent Christian men in each city be interested in the general improvement of the foreign district in the establishing of play-grounds, branch public libraries, public baths, and proper care of streets, the removal of degrading bill boards and a proper enforcement of law in regard to theatres, saloons and pool rooms.

Seventh, that "Family Evenings" be introduced to which the entire family can come and be entertained and instructed. "The Evenings" to be given in Public School buildings and public halls in locations inhabited by foreigners.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS BY COMMITTEE ON STANDARDIZATION

The following recommendation has been made by the Committee on Standardization at the First General Assembly of Association Workers With Boys, held at Culver, Indiana, May 17-30, 1913:

That whenever possible Patriotic Clubs for Foreign Boys be organized, for the purpose of inculcating correct ideas of American citizenship, personal and public hygiene, the teaching of English, and the betterment of the boy morally, socially, mentally and physically.

While the activities of the Immigrant Department of the State Committee do not primarily include legislative action, it becomes more and more evident that laws are required as an aid to the solution of many of our most difficult social-immigration problems.

LEGISLATION  
In 1911 State Immigrant Secretary Tupper presented House Bill Number 1596. This Bill was introduced in order that the meaning of the word "minor" as applied to compulsory attendance of evening schools might be changed. By a recodification of the labor laws of Massachusetts, the word "minor" had been construed to mean a person eighteen years of age and under. The Bill defined the word "minor" as a person under twenty-one years of age. This Bill was signed by Governor Foss April 7, 1911.

BILL NO. 1596  
During the winter of 1913 the Immigrant Department was deeply interested in a Bill to establish a Commission to inquire into the social conditions, welfare, distribution and educational opportunities of the foreign population in the state of Massachusetts. As Chairman of the Committee for the Twentieth Century Club, the State Immigrant Secretary co-operated in arranging for hearings at the State House and held numerous conferences with social workers and committees. The Bill was signed by the Governor and the Commission is now at work.

#### IMMIGRATION COMMISSION BILL

### COUNTY DEPARTMENT TEACHES FOREIGNERS ENGLISH

Barnstable County was organized as a department of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the fall of 1912. In making a survey of the field it was found that fourteen percent of the total population of the county is foreign-born.

This represents a population of 3,768 people from over twenty-five countries. Few of these men could read and write English. Many more could not utter half a dozen intelligible words. These facts presented a large opportunity for service to the County Committee.

Immediately a more definite survey was made by County Secretary Ellinwood. About 250 Italians, 25 Bulgarians, 90 Portuguese and a few Finns were found working in the Keith Car and Manufacturing Company, and upon the Cape Cod Canal.

The Managers of the construction gangs on the canal and the Honorable Eben S. S. Keith were interviewed and the plan of work outlined and a most cordial sympathy was expressed by these employers, of non-English speaking peoples. As a result it was decided to begin work. An institute for teachers was held at which a practical demonstration of class work was given.

Through the kindness of Mr. Keith a community cottage was placed at the disposal of the County Committee and two classes for beginners of the Italians were held twice each week through the winter months. The total enrollment was fifty-two. The interest manifested and the splendid advancement made by those who came regularly demonstrated that this sort of work should be conducted upon a larger basis during the present year.

Two classes for Finn girls were also conducted in the homes of ladies interested in their welfare.

Athletic and play demonstrations have been given in the public schools during the past year. At a recent gathering held at Sagamore ninety-one children were entered in the events. Many long unpronounceable Italian surnames were among those entered and not a few such won prizes.

Classes in English have been formed in Barnstable for Finns this fall (1913) and urgent calls for work have been received from Falmouth and Provincetown where there are a great many Portuguese.

This is truly as much a duty as any form of Christian service and the good people of the Cape are fast realizing that something constructive and definite must be done with the aliens coming to this section.

#### FRATERNITY

The development of fraternal relations between Americans and our foreign-born neighbors and also between the different nationalities represented in our complex cosmopolitan life, was strongly emphasized by the Immigrant Department of the Young Men's Christian Association when it was organized. Since then the gospel of the helping hand has been preached through classes in English, Schools for Citizenship, lectures on Hygiene and Patriotism. Increased experience in serving the non-English speaking, however, has shown us that the fraternal spirit can be more effectively cultivated through organized effort. Out of this conviction grew the idea of the Cosmopolitan Club.

COSMOPOLITAN  
CLUB

The following Constitution and By-Laws of the Cambridge Cosmopolitan Club is suggestive:

#### CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

##### Article I THE NAME

The name of the organization is the Cosmopolitan Club of Cambridge.

##### Article II OBJECT

The object of the Club is to promote fraternity among the different races.



COSMOPOLITAN CLUB

### **Article III** **MEMBERSHIP**

Any person may become a member by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors.

### **Article IV** **THE OFFICERS**

- SEC. 1.** The officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.
- SEC. 2.** The duties of the officers shall be the same as usually performed by such persons.
- SEC. 3.** The length of office shall be one year.
- SEC. 4.** The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting in May.

### **Article V** **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

- SEC. 1.** The Board of Directors shall be composed of the officers and the Chairman of permanent committees.
- SEC. 2.** The Board shall meet monthly upon the call of the President. Special meetings can be called by order of President and two other members of the Board.

### **Article VI** **COMMITTEE ON LECTURES**

- SEC. 1.** Shall be composed of one member of each nationality in the club.
- SEC. 2.** The chairman shall be appointed by the officers.
- SEC. 3.** The meetings of the Committee shall be held monthly.
- SEC. 4.** This committee shall have charge of all lectures for all races.
- SEC. 5.** (1) A sub-committee of each nationality, consisting of five, of which a member of the General lecture committee shall be Chairman, and he shall select the four other members.  
It shall promote lectures for each nationality.

### **Article VII** **COMMITTEE ON NEW ARRIVALS**

- SEC. 1.** Shall be composed of one member of each nationality in the club.
- SEC. 2.** The Chairman shall be appointed by the officers.
- SEC. 3.** This committee shall look up all new arrivals in——each representative looking after those of his nationality.
- SEC. 4.** The meetings shall be held monthly, at which time reports shall be given.

### **Article VIII**

Special Committees on employment, special help, programs of work, naturalization, etc., shall be appointed by the Board as occasion arises.

The Cosmopolitan Club planned an International Rally. The program consisted of songs by a Lithuanian Chorus; readings by Armenians; selections by a Portuguese Orchestra, and speeches by several prominent Americans. The rally was largely attended. In addition a mass meeting was promoted which brought Lithuanians and Poles, Italians, Portuguese and Armenians into new friendly relationships.

COSMOPOLITAN  
CLUB, CAMBRIDGE

The development of Dramatic Clubs among different nationalities has not only been an avenue through which a strong fraternal feeling has been promoted among the leaders of different immigrant groups but also a means of revealing to our American communities not only Old World customs and habits but overlooked latent ability in many of our new Americans. The Lithuanian Dramatic Club of Cambridge, the Syrian Dramatic Club of Fall River and the Cosmopolitan Club of Lawrence have been especially active in work of this sort.

DRAMATIC CLUBS

During the year the Cosmopolitan Clubs have demonstrated their value to many communities. In Lawrence representatives of ten different nationalities have held monthly conferences. Plans for meeting new arrivals, the education of newcomers, naturalization and community meetings have been discussed and promoted which foster good-will among all nationalities. This club gave a popular entertainment in City Hall for the benefit of the flood sufferers which netted about \$100. In this practical way the foreign-born neighbors expressed their sympathy with their destitute fellow citizens in Ohio and at the same time demonstrated some of "the best ideals in the Old World." The following program shows the cosmopolitan character of the performers.

LAWRENCE CLUB

Benefit Entertainment for Flood Sufferers  
Under the Auspices of the  
**COSMOPOLITAN CLUB OF THE Y. M. C. A.**  
*City Hall, Wednesday, May 7, at 7.30*

**Program**

POLISH BAND, Selection "Boston Commandery March"  
GREETINGS Colin T. Holm, President Cosmopolitan Club  
ITALIAN ORCHESTRA Selections  
Dramatic Sketch by Syrian Entertainers, introduced by Mr.  
Hider Abo-Hider

**"ARABIAN STANDARD OF HONOR"**

(Supposed to have taken place in Morocco during the war between  
France and Morocco)  
CAST

HASSAN, An Arabian Sheik	Nicholis Habre
FATIMA, Hassan's Wife	Miss Sadie Freije
FRENCH SOLDIER	Moses A. Freije
POLISH BAND, Selection	<i>Summer Roses Serenade</i>
SYRIAN MAGICIAN	SHIKRI BATAL
ITALIAN ORCHESTRA	Selections
LITHUANIAN SINGERS	Selections

Syrian Dramatic Sketch

**"BLACK KNIGHT"**

(Supposed to have taken place on the Garon River in France, in  
the early days of French History)

CAST

BLACK KNIGHT	Solomon Kiamey
JURAD, His Son	Moses A. Freije
REYMOND, the Villain	Nicholis Habre
POLISH BAND, Selection	<i>"Danube Warco"</i>
LITHUANIAN SINGERS	Selections
POLISH BAND, Finale	Selection of Polish Songs

In Fall River fraternal relations have been promoted by  
the "Affiliated Council of Portuguese-American Clubs." On  
May fourteenth the Secretary called to-  
gether representatives of several Portuguese  
clubs and proposed the forming of the  
Portuguese Council. These men were en-  
thusiastic regarding the proposition and formed a temporary





LITHUANIAN DRAMATIC CLUB, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

council with Dr. Rosa as President and Mr. Augustus C. Raposo, Secretary. The Executive Committee is getting in touch with all of the clubs which did not send representatives to the first meeting and an endeavor will be made to have every Portuguese Club in the city represented in the Council. This Council will assist in the work of our department in Americanizing the Portuguese people. It will work for the interests of the Portuguese educationally, socially and physically. This council has wonderful possibilities. The first official act of the council was an illustrated lecture in English on "The Azores."

To deepen this spirit of fraternity, Mr. George F. Quimby, Immigrant Secretary of the Fall River Association, promoted an Olympic Meet. This meet was open only to immigrants and it proved to be even more successful than the most optimistic members of the committee had anticipated. It was the first time that an effort had been made to get the different athletic organizations of the non-English speaking people together. Thirty-six runners faced the starter for the different races and more than a thousand spectators witnessed the events. The prizes were beautiful silk ribbon badges, blue, red and yellow for the first, second and third, with the Olympic Games printed in gold-leaf letters. The team trophy was a magnificent silver and copper loving cup.

Another unique method of bringing the different nationalities together in a community meeting has been offered through the All Nations' Song Fest. At Faneuil Hall the following program was carried out. This could be made of great value in demonstrating to Americans the unrecognized assets of our foreign-born neighbors. It could also be made the basis for friendly relationships between different nationalities.

## INTERNATIONAL SONG FEST

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON

Tuesday evening, June 11, 1912

at 7.30 o'clock

## COMMITTEE

DR. JOSEPH LEWANDOWSKI	F. J. BAGOCIUS
G. W. MEHAFFET	W. W. LOCKE
DR. ROCCO BRINDISI	PAUL NEUBUCK
H. M. GERRY	G. W. TUPPER

Mr. GEORGE E. BRIGGS, Presiding

## Program

## PIANO SOLOS

Miss CONSTANCE FREEMAN

Lettish Baptist Male Chorus

- a. Come, Young Man Under the Flag
- b. Lettish National Hymn

## ADDRESS — "The Letts"

RICHARD JNKIS

Cambridge Lithuanian Chorus

- a. Song of Lithuania
- b. Good-Bye Lithuania

## ADDRESS — "The Lithuanians"

F. J. BAGOCIUS

Polish Chorus

- a. Masurek — by Konopasek
- b. Polish National Hymn — by Ujejski

## ADDRESS — "The Poles"

Dr. JOSEPH LEWANDOWSKI

St. Peter's Lithuanian Chorus

- a. Now the Slavs have Arisen — by C. Sosnanskas
- b. My Mother Sent Me Out — by C. Sosnanskas

## ADDRESS — "America"

Dr. WILLIAM ORR

Deputy Commissioner of Education

## PRESENTATION OF CUPS

E. H. CHANDLER

Secretary Twentieth Century Club

## AMERICA

Lettish Baptist Male Chorus

Cambridge Lithuanian Chorus

Polish Chorus

St. Peter's Lithuanian Chorus

Plans furnished by Henry F. Miller Co.

Cups given by Long Co., Harriot Co., A. Stewart &amp; Co., and World Peace Foundation.

An experiment in welding the interests of many different nationalities into a brotherhood has also been made in Lawrence through the Sunday Night Club.

**THE SUNDAY  
NIGHT CLUB**

This praiseworthy object has been furthered through practical talks, and illustrated lectures on history, hygiene, biography, citizenship, textile industry and economic and social questions. At each meeting of the club the brotherhood of man has been emphasized. The men have met as Americans with active interests in everything which touches their lives in this new country. Concerning this experiment, C. T. Holm, Industrial Secretary of the Lawrence Association, writes; "The fact has been recognized that Sunday is the recreation day for industrial workers. This is the one day he can rest and Sunday night the one period of the week when time hangs heavy. Sunday night, therefore, offers a great opportunity to uplift and minister to the limited social life of these men. An effort has been made to make this the brightest and pleasantest time of the week and to put a bit of sunshine into cheerless lives."

The attendance at these meetings has averaged over 300. At the last, held in City Hall, 1500 were inside and about 1000 on the outside. Mr. Holm believes "that it is not too much to say that the Sunday Night Club is the most substantial contribution to the social betterment of immigrant people made since the strike."

Another opportunity for the development of fraternal relations with foreign-born neighbors is presented through the numerous benefit societies sustained by many nationalities.

"These societies," writes H. M. Gerry, Industrial Secretary of the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association, "are to the immigrant what the lodge or fraternity is to English-speaking people. They afford opportunities for fellowship,

**BENEFIT  
SOCIETIES**



SUNDAY PATRIOTIC SERVICE

social life, religious activities and intellectual improvement. Their primary object, however, is protection. An accident or sickness means deprivation in the homes of many. Aid given by Societies in time of need is a Godsend. Visits from committeemen bring comfort and good cheer. Then, too, the Benefit Society is a means of saving for a rainy day."

The large number of these organizations indicates their popularity. In many cities over a column of a newspaper, published in a language other than English, is devoted to announcements of meetings. Usually attendance is large.

After three years of work with immigrants in Cambridge the Young Men's Christian Association secured permission

TEACHING CIVICS to present a plan of teaching civics to one of these benefit societies. This plan included informal talks and stereopticon lectures on local city ordinances, state and federal, naturalization, health and other subjects closely related to the lives of newcomers. The plan met with immediate approval. As work progressed, other societies adopted this method of civic instruction. At the present time the Industrial Secretary is speaking several times each week to organizations of this kind.

Concerning results, Mr. Gerry writes: "The most telling results of this first-hand contact with fraternal organizations

RESULTS cannot be put in writing. Many new friendships have been formed that have been advantageous to both foreign-born neighbors and ourselves. I have gained a better knowledge of the social life of immigrants—its needs and possibilities. Through visiting many of the organizations I have learned to know officers and leaders and by so doing am in a position to serve a large number of people. Each society has one or more public functions annually, at which the Industrial Secretary is invited to speak."



A SOCIAL CENTER

The Immigrant Department is also promoting fraternity through the establishment of social centers. Few opportunities for uplifting social intercourse are found in congested city districts. Since the social instincts of newcomers require expression, this dearth should be remedied. While social settlements and kindred organizations are intelligently grappling with this great social problem, much remains to be done. In many immigrant neighborhoods partially occupied or vacant buildings can be utilized as social centers with little financial outlay. A five-story building owned by the Methodist Missionary Society, Boston, is largely used by the Italians of the North End. A reading room has been established, clubs organized, socials held and lectures given. In addition to these community services, instruction in English and civics have been given to all who cared to attend. During the past winter this work has been supervised by the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, assisted by twenty volunteers from different educational institutions.

**SOCIAL CENTERS**  
**NORTH END, BOSTON**

Through the generosity of Mr. D. W. Field, a building has been opened in Brockton as a social center for foreign-born neighbors. The large auditorium and gallery, which seats several hundred people, is in constant use for lectures, the discussion of public questions, socials and banquets. At a recent meeting the work of the Brockton Chamber of Commerce was presented by officers of that organization before a large audience. Through such discussions the foreign-born neighbors of this section realize that they have a part in city planning which directs their interests into American channels. In this attractive building the Lithuanians and Polish fraternal organizations hold their meetings. Instruction in English is also given to all who apply.

**NEW AMERICAN ASSOCIATION**





BANQUET FOR LITHUANIANS, BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS

For a number of years Cambridge has been using the social center as a means of co-operating with foreign-born neighbors in their work of self-improvement. In these centers attractive educational programs are promoted which enroll annually over 1200 different people in class-room instruction. On evenings when the rooms are not used for direct educational purposes, socials, lectures, concerts and plans are given which are largely attended. These social evenings increase interest in the regular class-room work. On Sunday civic clubs are conducted and debates planned in English and the mother tongue.

**RESULTS**

During the winter of 1913 the following results were obtained:

37 civic and educational clubs conducted  
133 social evenings and  
7 large community meetings attended by  
8,175 different people

Concerning the social center, H. B. Drew, Immigrant Secretary for the New Bedford Young Men's Christian Association, writes: "While we recognize the value of sociability, and understand that man is a social animal, we do not conceive our mission to be that of promoting good fellowship only. Our object is to educate and infuse high ideals in our membership and the thousands outside. Community service is the ideal toward which we work."

In the autumn of 1911 a deserted church building was presented to the Immigrant Committee of the New Bedford Association to be used as a social center for Portuguese. Classes in English were opened and other activities planned. Soon pupils were telling how this knowledge helped them in their work. The attendance doubled and trebled and more than doubled again. By spring the pupils became interested in the appear-

PORTUGUESE  
SOCIAL CENTER

ance of their headquarters and appointed a committee to scrub the floor and thoroughly clean the whole place. By request the center was then opened for three nights a week. To increase the attractions of the rooms, pool tables and other games were added.

The next step in the development of this center was interesting. The Portuguese themselves proposed the organi-

zation of a club. As a result the New  
**PORTUGUESE** Bedford Portuguese Young Men's Christian  
**Y. M. C. A.**

Association came into existence. The basis of membership on which all agreed was "to protect the good name of everybody, especially that of any club member."

The fee is two dollars a year payable semi-annually. This

self-governing and self-sustaining club has  
**MEMBERSHIP**

a membership of 225. Forty men are serving on committees. The committee in charge believe that 500 members will be enrolled during next year.

"The policy of work adopted by this Social Center has three parts" writes Mr. Drew. "The first is education—edu-

cation to fit them for their life in the new  
**POLICY**

world. The second emphasis is placed on hygiene. Through wise physicians an attempt is made to understand and improve general health conditions. The third plank in this program includes self-culture. In this the stereopticon is a valuable ally. Travelogues and biographical sketches furnish the basis for strong appeals to good citizenship."

During the past year twenty-six social centers have been supervised by the Immigrant Department in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The establishment of social centers has focused the attention of the Association fraternity on the community prin-

**COMMUNITY  
PRINCIPLE  
OF WORK**

ciple of work with immigrants. The community as a whole rises or falls together. If one part suffers moral defeat or fails to sustain a normal standard of living the community pays the penalty.

In discussing this well established principle Guy D. Gold, Industrial Secretary of the Brockton Young Men's Christian Association, recently said: "The leaders in social betterment movements are beginning to realize that the unit of social service must of necessity be the whole community which is affected by the operations of the movement in question. A social institution in these days must project a program which will relate itself to the whole life of the city, town or rural community which it has chosen as its field for service. Social service, in keeping with the trend of the times, is rapidly ceasing to be competitive and is becoming more and more frankly and honestly co-operative. In no other field of social service is this new motif of social progress so marked or so necessary as in the field of service with and for the immigrant.

The immigrants, especially those coming from Southern and South-eastern Europe are accustomed to the community idea. They know the meaning of holding communal land, they have worshipped in a common church, they have shared in a community industry, they have celebrated their holidays with community festivities, and they have developed many strictly community ideals and traditions. They come from this environment to America and find here so little of the community spirit that they are thrown completely off their social balance and in consequence are forced to a larger measure of race segregation than they would otherwise practice if our life was more communal. Much of the condemned clannishness and race grouping in our cities would be avoided, especially in our smaller cities and in our open country, if we were

purposefully and distinctly more communal in our interests."

The remedy for this condition as it applies to the immigrant, Mr. Gold believes to be in the community approach.

**COMMUNITY  
APPROACH**

This approach he defines as, first of all, "a recognition on the part of every individual and organization in the city, that the foreigner is a very vital part of the city life, such a part as can neither be ignored nor repressed. To secure this recognition, a campaign based upon a community survey must be conducted. The survey itself will be excellent material for promoting community ideals. This community sentiment aroused and the whole community made intelligent regarding the immigrant the next move is to inaugurate a program of activities which will best serve to bring the foreign population into right relations with the city life."

The program of activities inaugurated under community principles includes the usual work for the foreigner. There is this difference, as Mr. Gold points out—"The work is no longer that of one organization which really acts for all. The consequent results of such a plan are a larger community brotherhood, a more rapid and satisfactory assimilation of the foreigner and a most happy blending of the best ideals of the Old World with the best of the New."

Through committees of men who have caught the modern vision of community co-operation, the Immigrant Department of the Young Men's Christian Associations is making a civic contribution to the welfare of the urban and rural communities in which it has established its work.

### CO-OPERATION

The Immigrant Department of the Young Men's Christian Association offers unique opportunities for co-operation. As stated elsewhere, it develops that interest in American

affairs, which was promoted by Secretaries in the great European ports of embarkation. It assists in work with immigrant boys and the sons of immigrants. It extends the right hand of fellowship to immigrants who have settled in rural and industrial communities.

This Department also affords unusual opportunities for training students through the expression of their altruistic ideals. In most of the educational institutions in Massachusetts and Rhode Island where students are working with immigrants they speak of their undertakings with marked enthusiasm. The romantic quality of the service stirs their blood. Its possibilities quickens the intelligence and warms the heart.

When the students of Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Clark College found that for nearly ten years about 1,000

TRAINING FOR  
LEADERSHIP  
  
  
WORCESTER  
POLYTECHNIC  
INSTITUTE

Turks had been contributing to the city's industrial wellbeing they began to make plans for a better understanding of this interesting colony. These plans included a preliminary survey as a means of finding untouched need. As a result it was discovered that this large group had been totally neglected by all the philanthropic agencies of the city and that comparatively few English-speaking residents were aware of its existence. As a prominent physician said "Worcester is a Christian city and yet during all these years scarcely a finger has been lifted to help the Turk." Having discovered this untouched field, students began its cultivation with enthusiasm. Classes in English were opened in a dilapidated back-alley boarding house which paved the way for instruction in hygiene and better living. Soon the teachers were requested to aid in finding more sanitary and attractive living quarters.



**NEW AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS**

Commenting on this episode, H. H. King, State Student Secretary, writes: "What does this mean—this development in our colleges and universities of genuine enthusiasm for community betterment—an enthusiasm like that for athletics or the social joys of college life? It means, undoubtedly, that much excellent social service is to be accomplished in the small radius of the institution. He would be exacting who would deny that the service just chronicled was not one of great importance."

As Mr. King aptly points out, however, this movement means "more for tomorrow than for today. Students who take part in crusades of this sort afterwards go out into the world and participate in the world's work as capitalists, lawyers, captains of industry, physicians, authors, preachers and statesmen—they are the leaders whose work for social betterment will count. By capturing the minds and hearts of the men in our colleges and universities today for the cause of civic, moral and social progress, the American civilization of tomorrow is going to take care of itself."

Leaders in work with immigrants see the necessity of directing, conserving and developing all altruistic interests awakened during the college period. The young lawyer who has taught a class of CONSERVING ALTRUISTIC INTERESTS Poles while preparing for his life-work has become acquainted with many practical problems confronting newcomers. This knowledge should be placed at the disposal of the community. Educators need it in their preparation of courses for the evening schools. Social workers should have it in their policy-making schemes. The directors of missions need it that they may avoid the pitfalls of impractical and strife-provoking programs, and the young lawyer needs to continue his interest in order to preserve his mental and spiritual balance during his first plunge into the



sea of practical affairs. The young physician who has learned to know the immigrant has also many opportunities for community service. The health of our foreign-born neighbors is a topic of nation-wide interest. Unaccustomed to his new surroundings and ignorant of local city ordinances, newcomers often fail to report contagious diseases, ignore housing laws and hence spread sickness and lower the average living standard. That community is fortunate which has on its staff of physicians those who have been trained in the modern practical methods of considering community health as a priceless asset and in ways and means of conserving that rugged physical strength for which the country-bred immigrant is famous. In several cities physicians of this type who caught their altruistic vision during student days while working with immigrants are generously giving time and strength to the service of foreign-born men and women who especially need a helping hand.

This training for community leadership is by no means limited to collegians. In an industrial city a group of six young business men devoted their winter

THE YOUNG  
BUSINESS MAN

to the civic education of a Polish colony.

Many in this community could not speak English. Few were naturalized. All needed instruction in city, state and federal laws. While the Poles benefited largely through this educational venture, their American instructors were even more largely helped. For they grew to understand the viewpoint of these strangers from a strange land—these pilgrims of hope to the new land of opportunity—so that they saw new needs, new values and new visions of civic responsibility. Scores of other young business men have broadened their vision through similar forms of community service.

While this department has assisted in the training of American leaders—student and others—it has also promoted

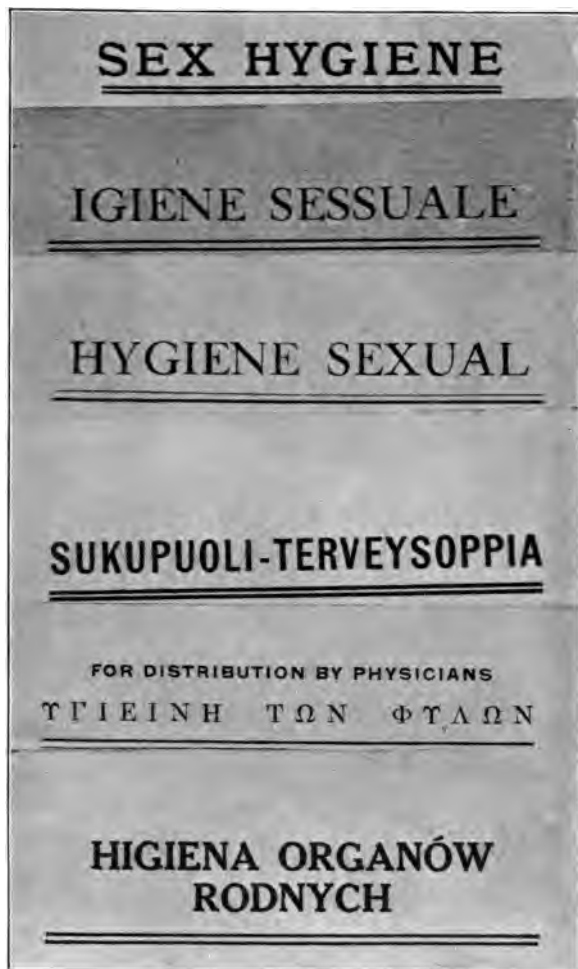
**FOREIGN-BORN  
LEADERS**

and executed plans which aim toward the development of responsible leaders among foreign-born neighbors. While sane leaders among all nationalities are found in most of our communities, the fact remains that many who cannot speak English are often open to the insinuating influences of unscrupulous leaders who seek personal fame or financial remuneration rather than the uplift and well-being of their own people. Such leaders become a menace to any community. Among them are found blackmailers, those who live by their wits, userers and parasites. Such covet the opportunity of defrauding their too confiding brethren of savings or wages which represent days and months of severest toil and sacrifice.

These unscrupulous leaders are also often dangerous extremists who urge their honest but unsuspecting brethren to become enemies of society. Under such influences several of our New England communities have witnessed social upheavals, industrial revolutions, anarchy and bloodshed. This serious social condition has challenged the attention of all who have our national well-being at heart.

As the Immigrant Department developed its program of community work, it recognized that the training of reliable foreign-born leaders offered limitless opportunities. Such leaders become mediators between capital and labor. Through them strikes may be prevented, programs especially adapted to meet the needs of their people promoted and executed: friendly relations with English-speaking communities established. More and more community-builders see the necessity and opportunity of welcoming such leaders as co-workers in the great process of nation-making—a process

**TRAINING OF  
FOREIGN-BORN  
LEADERS**



LITERATURE ON SEX HYGIENE DISTRIBUTED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE  
RHODE ISLAND STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

calling for the amalgamation of the best ideals of Old and New World Civilizations.

During the past year leadership training has been emphasized by most of the Associations working with immigrants. Through the Cosmopolitan Club leaders have been discovered and strengthened. The Naturalization Societies, the Sunday Night Clubs, the Benefit Societies and class-rooms have each served as training stations for young foreign-born leaders who will soon command the respect of thoughtful Americans. In the forty-five different cities and towns in Massachusetts and Rhode Island in which the Immigrant Department has been at work seed has been sown which should yield rich community returns.

It is perhaps not generally known that Vincent Astor was an earnest student of immigrant problems during his stay at Harvard. In addition to the regular courses in economics and sociology he learned through first-hand contact with Poles, Lithuanians and representatives of other nationalities much which has a direct bearing on his present attitude toward life. This intimate knowledge of the needs of foreign-born neighbors was gained while teaching English to groups of men brought together by the Industrial Department of the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association.

In addition to the co-operation of the Immigrant Department in the training of leaders, it also co-operates with many well established institutions in their programs of work. At the request of the Rhode Island State Board, the Department has translated into several different languages a series of messages on sex hygiene which have been widely distributed not only in Rhode Island and Massachusetts but in a large number of other states.

A CASE IN POINT

OTHER TYPES OF  
CO-OPERATION

**Information for Immigrants**

CONCERNING

**The United States****ŽINIOS ATEIVIAMS.****ΟΔΗΓΙΑΙ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΑΣ**

---

**Underretning for Indvandrere****WSKAZÓWKI DLA IMIGRANTÓW****בעקאנטמאכונגס אימיגראנטין**  
względom  
וואס אנבעטרעפט**INFORMAZIONI PER GLI IMMIGRANTI**

---

**Upplysning för Immigranter**

ANGÅENDE

**E FÖRENTA STATERN****LITERATURE ON CITIZENSHIP DISTRIBUTED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE  
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

Thousands of pamphlets were sent to Portuguese Colonies in South America and copies have been forwarded to China.

HEALTH LITERATURE

This type of co-operation has been strengthened by lectures and addresses given by the State Board of Health before large audiences brought together by the Immigrant Department.

During the year this Department has also been in close co-operation with the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis. Through their aid an illustrated lecture on this subject was secured, which through the Exchange Slide Bureau, has had wide publicity. The Department has also been instrumental in distributing literature published by the Tuberculosis Association in English and several other languages. Since large numbers of foreign-born neighbors—Greeks, Portuguese and Italians suffer from tuberculosis, this type of co-operation has been very effective.

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS

At a conference of prominent Greeks in Boston a well-known Greek physician made the following statement:

GREEK EMIGRATION—TUBERCULOSIS

“Until emigration from Greece began we did not understand this disease—tuberculosis. Since our young people have flocked to your large industrial centers many have become infected. Most of our emigrants come from the country. Here they herd in small tenements or crowd into a single room. Their food is coarse and badly cooked. That they may gain as much money as possible in the shortest time they ignore bodily wants. As a result many return to Greece with broken health. Some die on the way to their native villages. Today tuberculosis hospitals are supported in Greece at the expense of the state for the care of those who have caught the disease in the United States. If Americans wish to help the young Greek, let them study how to prevent tuberculosis.”

**Boston Association  
for the Relief and Control  
of Tuberculosis**

**Pulmonary Tuberculosis**

or

**Consumption**

is

**Communicable, Preventable and Curable**

**La Tuberculosis Polmonare**

**o Consunzione**

si può

**Comunicare, Prevenire e Curare**

**GRUŻLICA PLUC,**

czyli

**SUCHOTY.**

**SA ZARAŻLIWE, MOŻNA SIE OD NICH**

**UCHRONIĆ I SA WYLECZALNE.**

LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE BOSTON ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

Life in this country introduces many new forms of temptation to foreign-born neighbors. They have, in many cases, left friends and acquaintance in the Old World. The restraints of tradition and class are far away. Living conditions are different. In the industries many find the necessity of quickened thought and quickened movement. As a result of all these changes many newcomers fall victims to drink. The effect of American-made liquor on these hard-working peasants is ruinous. Employers of labor often find it difficult to man their shops on Mondays, the day after a holiday or feast day. Drunkenness often mars the wedding feast and even invades the sanctity of Baptism and funeral.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES      The social results of this national evil is gripping our community-wide leaders today in such a way that many practical plans for improvement are being perfected. In addition to the study of drunkenness as a disease educational programs are being promoted which strike at the root of this evil. Part of these programs are indirectly aimed at the solution of this problem, such as the establishment of social centers, athletics and moving pictures. Other programs are directly promoted as a remedy for this great national evil. Of this type of program the work of the Massachusetts Scientific Temperance deserves special mention. Co-operating with this organization, the Immigrant Department advantageously used their stereopticon lectures and literature. Concerning the need for such activities a college-bred foreign-born neighbor says: "My people need help. Alcohol is their worst enemy. They are not accustomed to having so much money and do not know how to spend their leisure time. Strong drink leads to license. I preach temperance wherever I go."





TYPES OF LITERATURE CIRCULATED BY THE IMMIGRANT DEPARTMENT  
STATE COMMITTEE, YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF  
MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND

The Department has also acted as publicity agents for such government publications as "Information for Immigrants Concerning the United States" and "How to Become A Citizen" issued under the auspices of the National Society of The Sons of the American Revolution. Since these publications are printed in eleven different languages, they have had wide distribution.

GOVERNMENT  
LITERATURE

During the year publicity has also been given to the publications and work of John Foster Carr, of New York.

"GUIDE TO  
IMMIGRANTS"

Mr. Carr has blazed a new trail in work with immigrants which is destined to be of great service. In addition to pamphlets and articles, several Associations have used and distributed his "Guide To Immigrants." This book, which is published in English, Yiddish, Italian and Polish, contains many helpful hints and should be in the hands of all newcomers. Co-operation in the distribution of this type of literature is recommended to all of our Associations.

During the past year co-operation with the public schools has been continued and extended. In harmony with the majority of educators, the Immigrant Department agrees that only a fraction of the foreign-born neighbors in our various communities are touched by public educational institutions but it also maintains that as rapidly as possible state educational programs should include the essence of all educational work now promoted under private auspices. Today the Immigrant Department is endeavoring to meet an untouched educational need—the need of those beyond the legal school age.

In many cities where public evening schools are admirably conducted, large programs have been promoted. During

PUBLIC SCHOOLS



**NUMBERS STUDY-  
ING ENGLISH, ETC.** the past year over 1200 adults untouched by other educational institutions were given instruction in English and other subjects under the supervision of the Industrial Department of the Cambridge Association. Fall River taught 389; Lawrence 695; Worcester 175, and many other cities smaller numbers. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island over 6,000 have been in classes twice a week during the fall, winter and spring, taught by 458 different teachers, studying fourteen different subjects.

According to a Massachusetts law cities below the 10,000 limit are not legally obliged to provide evening schools for non-English speaking peoples. Since there are 315 cities in Massachusetts with a population less than 10,000 and 30 in Rhode Island, this leaves a large number of non-English speaking employees without educational advantages.

In a number of these communities the Young Men's Christian Associations have conducted schools for immigrants which have given satisfaction to both pupils and the community at large. Often such public demonstrations have induced small cities to continue evening schools at public expense. Other communities have recognized the value of Association Schools and provided rooms and equipment for them.

Through its comprehensive organization the Immigrant Department is in a position to promote evening schools in small communities. By so doing it is rendering service to public educational institutions.

It is always difficult and often impossible to put in black and white the results of a year's work. Many assets which cannot be definitely estimated increase with remarkable speed as time flies past. The helping hand in time of need, the friendly welcome to a new and strange land, the class in English, assistance in getting

**THE YEAR'S WORK**

work, the belief in the contributions of foreign-born peoples to the wellbeing of our national life, cannot be estimated and scheduled in neat and blotless balances. On these vague hints of general helpfulness, however, the trained social worker rests his case. On such evidence his community helpfulness will be tried.

While realizing the inadequacy of statistics, the following figures indicate certain concrete avenues through which we have attempted to meet the needs of industrial workers who have neither acquired our language nor learned our history.

### RESULTS

- 45 Associations doing work with
- 23 different nationalities
- 289 classes studying
- 14 different subjects, enrolling
- 6,069 students, taught by (including 445 who studied naturalization)
- 458 teachers
- 257 lectures attended by
- 42,725 people
- 445 studied naturalization
- 191 took out first papers
- \*114 took out second papers
- 37 civic and educational clubs
- 133 social evenings and
- 7 large community meetings attended by
- 8,175 different people
- 49 incoming steamers met
- 885 introduction cards presented
- 1,801 immigrants personally helped

Although statistics are valuable in indicating certain lines of advance or retreat, they by no means give an accurate report of work directed toward community up-building. The following figures, however, show a comparison of growth of work with foreign-born neighbors directed by the Immigrant Department of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island for the past five years.

\*Later statistics increase this number to 500.

Through this program of work the Immigrant Department of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and

## CONCLUSION

Rhode Island is emphasizing the need and possibility of blending the best ideals of the Old World with the best ideals in the New. In promoting its program it has made many mistakes. Its failures, however, have been almost as valuable as its successes. More and more the Department realizes the need of advice from industrial and social workers, employers of labor, labor leaders, prominent foreign-born Americans and all public-spirited men and women. A great work lies ahead. An enlarged program is needed to meet the growing needs of foreign-born neighbors; doors of equal opportunity should be opened to all who live within our gates; the manhood and womanhood of foreign-born neighbors should be conserved; their friendship cultivated; their national assets acknowledged. The fields are whitening and harvesters are greatly needed.

### FIVE YEARS' WORK A COMPARISON OF GROWTH

	<u>NATIONALITIES AIDED.</u>	<u>ASSOCIATIONS CO-OPERATING</u>	<u>CLASSES TAUGHT.</u>	<u>STUDENTS ENROLLED.</u>	<u>NO. ATTENDING LECTURES.</u>	
1909	17	20	100	1773	7521	1909
1910	18	25	150	1920	7672	1910
1911	27	42	164	2965	12260	1911
1912	25	42	203	4030	33417	1912
1913	24	45	282	6027	42725	1913
Percentage of increase in five years	29.1%	55.5%	64.5%	70.5%	82.4%	



## CHAPTER VIII

### TYPICAL PROGRAMS OF WORK

The following programs have been promoted during the past year in an industrial city in the vicinity of a university, in an industrial city adjacent to a larger preparatory school, in a large manufacturing plant and in a comparatively small city without an evening school. Since these programs present only normal opportunities for working with foreign-born neighbors it is hoped that the publication of these details may stimulate other communities to undertake similar activities.

#### I. Program in an Industrial City in the vicinity of a University

Population

Foreign-born

1. A systematic study of the field.  
See Survey Outline—Pages 76 and 77
2. A special committee responsible for direction and promotion of work with immigrants  
See Object and Activities of Department—Pages 65, 66, 67, 160
3. An Industrial Secretary and a part-time Student Assistant
4. The program includes  
A definite policy of work with
  - 14 different nationalities in
  - 18 “ centers
  - 41 classes studied
  - 8 different subjects, enrolling
  - 1,238 students, taught by
  - 102 teachers and workers—mostly Harvard men
  - 49 lectures, attended by
  - 12,900 people
  - 4 clubs, representing
  - 14 nationalities, held
  - 98 meetings.

#### II. Program in an Industrial City

Population

Foreign-born

1. A systematic study of the field  
See Survey Outline—Pages 76 and 77



2. A special Committee comprised of representatives from each industrial plant responsible for direction and promotion of work with immigrants.
3. An Industrial Secretary and a Principal for the Industrial School.
4. The program includes a definite policy of work with
  - 10 different nationalities
  - 20 classes studied
  - 6 different subjects, enrolling
  - 695 students, taught by
  - 23 teachers
  - 48 lectures, attended by
  - 7,273 different people
  - 62 studied naturalization
  - 2,585 attended socials and picnics.

Bi-Monthly Meeting of Sunday Night Club, attended by large numbers.

### III. Programs for a large industrial plant.

1. Special study of plant.
2. A special committee composed of employers, superintendents and foremen for the direction and promotion of work for non-English speaking employees.
3. An industrial Secretary.
4. The program includes a definite policy of work—noon-hour and before supper classes for
  - 15 nationalities
  - 30 classes, enrolling
  - 350 pupils studying English with
  - 30 teachers.

Total cost of schools and supervision met by the Company.

This program of work could be largely developed at small additional cost.

Special lessons for each branch of industry should be prepared. Lectures and individual instruction on the right and wrong use of machinery prepared and delivered in order to prevent accidents. Lectures and talks on the industry, History of the United States and other civic themes should be given.

### IV. Programs of a community of less than 10,000 inhabitants.

1. Systematic study of field.
  - See Survey Outline Pages 76 and 77.
2. A special committee responsible for the direction and promotion of work with immigrants.
3. A volunteer or paid Secretary.
4. The program includes the establishment of one or more evening schools for the adult non-English speaking.
  - Lectures courses on Civics, American History, Hygiene and Naturalization Classes. A Cosmopolitan Club.

## CHAPTER IX

### EVENINGS WITH FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS

Churches, Young Peoples' Societies, Fraternal Organizations, Women's Clubs and other organizations are more and more turning their attention toward the great problems involved in recent immigration. The numbers of workers skilled in all sorts of community problems, have rapidly increased. Ready-made programs, however, especially planned to interest native-born Americans in their foreign-born neighbors are few.

"A Foreign-Born Neighbors' Fraternity" can easily become incorporated in the programs of any organization interested in the welfare of the community. Its object and activities are directed toward the development of sympathy with foreign-born neighbors. The seven programs outlined are typical. In number and character they may be adapted to meet the needs of different organizations and communities. General literature on the problem of immigration and a special bibliography on different nationalities is found on pages 161-172 of this volume. While only seven programs are given, similar ideas may be used for preparing interesting evenings with any number of nationalities.

#### CONSTITUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS' FRATERNITY

##### ARTICLE I OBJECTIVE

To develop knowledge of and sympathy with all foreign-born neighbors.

##### ARTICLE II MEMBERSHIP

Open to all broad-tough-minded-willing-to-learn aspirants.

**ARTICLE III****EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Composed of five members—elected by the organization in which Foreign-Born Neighbors' Fraternity is established. This Committee promotes and directs all the activities of the fraternity.

**Suggested Activities of Foreign-Born Neighbors' Fraternity**

1. The Stay-at-home Travellers Club.  
This club promotes
  - a. A circulating library of 6 best books on Foreign-Born Neighbors
  - b. Specializes on the contributions of Foreign-Born Neighbors to our state and national life
  - c. Information on International questions
2. The Mixers' Squad.  
This squad
  - a. Gives glad hand to Foreign-Born Neighbors
  - b. Makes friendly visits to their homes and clubs
  - c. Seeks how to serve
  - d. Is responsible for a survey
3. The Survey. (specify each race)
  1. Number of (F. B. N. ) in———
  2. Occupations
  3. Knowledge of English
  4. No. attending Evening Schools
  5. No. of Voters
  6. Where live—streets—section of city
  7. Living conditions in this section
  8. Real estate owned by ———
4. The Monthly Program.

**PROGRAM I****INTRODUCING SUGGESTIONS FOR MONTHLY PROGRAMS**

1. SONGS FROM ALL NATIONS Columbia Records
2. THE FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS' FRATERNITY  
Mr. James R. Strong, *President of F. B. N. F.*
  - a. Stay-at-home Travellers Club.
  - b. The Mixers' Squad.
  - c. The Survey.
  - d. The Monthly Program.

3. SELECTED FOLK SONGS. Columbia Records
  4. "AT THE GATES OF THE YOUNG WORLD" \*  
Drama in 2 acts  
Act I. At the Docks In Rotterdam.  
Act II. At Long Wharf, Boston  
or  
At Ellis Island, New York.
  5. AMERICA
  6. REFRESHMENTS  
National Dishes.  
Hall decorated with flags.
- SUGGESTIONS:  
Announce a trip to Long Wharf.  
Visits to Settlement Houses.  
Visits to Evening Schools.  
Secure members for the Stay-at-home Travellers Club and Mixers' Squad.

## PROGRAM II

### A POLISH EVENING

- THE POLISH NATIONAL HYMN Columbia Records
- THE WORK OF THE FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS' FRATER-  
NITY Mr. James R. Strong
- POLISH CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR NATIONAL LIFE  
The Stay-at-home Travellers Club  
Miss Priscilla Journey
- An Impromptu—Paderewski* Columbia Record
- THE POLES IN WATERTOWN Mr. Watson Sherlock  
(The Survey)
- SNAPPY REPORTS FROM MIXERS' SQUAD ON POLISH FOLK  
MUSIC—POLES MET THIS MONTH Columbia Records
- ILLUSTRATED TRAVELOGUE ON POLES IN EUROPE Volunteer
- AMERICA
- REFRESHMENTS  
National Dishes—Polish National Flag—Polish Costumes
- LITERATURE ON POLAND
- OUR SLAVIC NEIGHBORS Emily G. Balch
- THE KNIGHT AMONG THE NATIONS Louis E. Van Norman
- AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY Palmer

POLAND	W. R. Morfill
POLISH MUSIC	{ Ditsons Columbia Phonograph Co. Local talent
SLIDES	Consult Local Dealer

**PROGRAM III****LITHUANIAN EVENING**

THE LITHUANIAN NATIONAL HYMN	Columbia Records
THE WORK OF THE FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS' FRATERNITY	Mr. James R. Strong
LITHUANIANS IN THE OLD WORLD	Miss Priscilla Journey
A LITHUANIAN FOLK SONG	Columbia Record
LITHUANIANS IN ———	Mr. Watson Sherlock (The Survey)
SNAPPY REPORTS ON LITHUANIANS MET DURING MONTH	Mixers' Squad
SONG BY A LITHUANIAN TENOR	Columbia Record
ILLUSTRATED TRAVELOGUE ON LITHUANIA OR CENTRAL RUSSIA	
BRIEF ADDRESS BY A LITHUANIAN	The Lithuanian Immigrant
AMERICA	
	Literature on Lithuania See Index
LITHUANIAN MUSIC	{ Columbia Records Ditsons
SLIDES	Consult Local Dealer

**PROGRAM IV****AN ITALIAN EVENING**

THE WORK OF THE FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS' FRATERNITY	Mr. James Strong
THE ITALIAN NATIONAL HYMN	Columbia Records
ITALIANS IN THE UNITED STATES	Stay-at-home Club
ITALIANS IN ———	The Survey
SELECTIONS FROM VERDI	Columbia Records

THE ITALIAN NEIGHBOR	An Italian
or	
ILLUSTRATED TRAVELOGUE	
SNAPPY REPORTS ON ITALIANS	Mixers' Squad
(met during month)	
ITALIAN FOLK SONGS	Columbia Records
THREE-MINUTE BIOGRAPHIES OF GREAT ITALIANS	
AMERICA	Volunteers
Information	
Italians in United States—Poole Index.	
Italians—Italians' Life In Town & Country—Dawson.	
Italian Music—Victor—Victrola Records.	
Columbia Records.	
Music Stores.	
Italian Slides—Boston Public Library.	
A. D. Handy, 36 Bromfield St., Boston.	
J. H. Thurston, 50 Bromfield St., Boston.	

## PROGRAM V

### A JEWISH EVENING

THE WORK OF THE FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS' FRATERNITY	Mr. James Strong
MUSIC	Columbia Records
SOME JEWISH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIFE OF THE WORLD	A Jewish Neighbor
THE JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES	Stay-at-home Travellers Club
MUSIC	
JEWS IN ———	The Survey
SNAPPY REPORTS ON JEWS	Mixers' Squad
THREE-MINUTE BIOGRAPHIES OF GREAT JEWISH STATESMEN	Volunteers
READINGS FROM THE MELTING POT	Zangwill
Literature	
Hosmer—The Jews' Story Of Nations—Series.	
Madison Peters—The Jews.	
Zangwill—The Melting Pot.	
Kent—History of Jews.	
Antin—The Promised Land.	
Music—Columbia Records.	

**PROGRAM VI****A GREEK EVENING**

**THE WORK OF THE FOREIGN-BORN NEIGHBORS' FRATERNITY** Mr. James Strong

**GREEK NATIONAL HYMN** Phonograph

**RAMBLES IN GREECE** Stay-at-home Travellers Club

**MUSIC**

**THE GREEKS IN ———** Survey

**SNAPPY REPORTS OF GREEKS MET DURING MONTH** Mixers' Squad

**THE GREEK IMMIGRANT** A Greek Neighbor

or  
**ILLUSTRATED TRAVELOGUE**

Literature

What Greeks have done for Modern Civilization Mehaffey

Rambles and Studies in Greece Mehaffey

Greece—Story of Nations—series James H. Harrison

Music Columbia Records

Slides Consult Local Dealers

**PROGRAM VII****OUR DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES**

**MUSIC** Columbia Records

**SYMPOSIUM** 10 minutes each

"Our Foreign-born Neighbor" A Judge

An Employer

An Employee

A Labor Leader

A Foreign-Born Neighbor

**MUSIC**

**DEBATE** Ten minutes each

Resolved "That the citizens of ——— are doing their reasonable duty toward their foreign-born neighbors."

**DISCUSSION**

The Stay-at-home Travellers Club

The Mixers' Squad

**SUGGESTIONS:**

Definite ways through which we are serving our foreign-born neighbors.

Pioneer work with our foreign-born neighbors.

How may we co-operate with these organizations more effectively?

Shall we plan for other "Evenings"?

### ORGANIZATION

State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is the legal title of the Corporation which holds the real estate and funds.

H. M. Plimpton, *Chairman*, The Plimpton Press, Norwood.  
W. E. Pratt, *Vice-Chairman*, Pres. Hollingsworth & Whitney Co., Boston.  
Franklin P. Shumway, *Clerk*, President Franklin P. Shumway Co., Advertisers, Boston.  
Preston B. Keith, *Treasurer*, The Preston B. Keith Shoe Co., Brockton.  
Charles A. Bliss, Bliss & Perry Shoe Co., Newburyport.  
George E. Briggs, Lexington Lumber Co., Lexington.  
K. L. Butterfield, President Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.  
S. B. Carter, Carter & Peabody, Boston.  
Leland H. Cole, Mercantile National Bank, Salem.  
Lewis A. Crossett, Crossett Shoe Co., North Abington.  
Winthrop M. Crane, Jr., Crane & Co., Dalton.  
Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg Steam Engine Co.  
Frederic H. Fuller, Fuller Iron Works, Providence.  
Henry A. Fifield, B. B. & R. Knight Cotton Mills, Providence.  
Edwin Farnham Greene, Treasurer Pacific Mills, Lawrence.  
Arthur W. Hale, Hale & Co., Brokers, Boston.  
L. E. Hitchcock, Judge Superior Court, Springfield.  
Arthur S. Johnson, Trustee, Nahant.  
Fred C. Lawton, Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence.  
James Logan, Manager U. S. Envelope Co., Worcester.  
William Orr, Deputy Commissioner Education, Boston.  
W. R. Park, Jr., W. R. Park & Son, Plumbers, Taunton.  
Frank A. Pease, Attorney, Fall River.  
Arthur Perry, Jr., Perry, Coffin & Burr, Bonds, Boston.  
Thomas Perry, Washington Trust Co., Westerly.  
Arthur C. Stone, Proprietor Ideal Lunches, Boston.  
Frank B. Towne, National Blank Book Co., Holyoke.  
George G. Wilson, Professor Harvard University.  
Francis O. Winslow, Trustee, Norwood.

### EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

Edward W. Hearne, *State Secretary*.  
R. M. Armstrong, *Honorary State Secretary*.  
H. W. Gibson, *Boys'*.  
Dwight C. Drew, *County*.  
Alfred O. Booth, *Field*.  
George W. Tupper, *Immigrant*.  
Henry H. King, *Student*.

Inquiries as to any phase of the work promoted by the State Executive Committee are welcomed at any time. Visitors are always gladly received.



## IMMIGRANT DEPARTMENT

## OBJECT

The efforts of this Department are directed toward the assimilation of immigrants. By assimilation is understood the blending of the best ideals in the Old World with the best ideals in the New.

## COMMITTEE

George Grafton Wilson, Chairman,  
Professor International Law, Harvard University.  
Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg Steam Engine Co.  
Henry A. Fifield, B. B. & R. Knight Cotton Mills, Providence.  
Edwin Farnham Greene, Treasurer Pacific Mills, Lawrence.  
Leland H. Cole, Mercantile National Bank, Salem.

## ADVISORY COUNCIL

## Massachusetts

Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus Harvard University, Cambridge.  
George W. Hopkins, Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, Boston.  
Franklin W. Hobbs, President Arlington Mills, Boston.  
Alexander Makepeace, Borden Mills, Fall River.  
Malcolm B. Stone, Treasurer Ludlow Associates, Boston.  
Manning Emery, Jr., American Textilose Company, Newburyport.  
Dr. Joseph Lewandowski, Boston, Mass.  
W. A. Hall, General Electric Company, W. Lynn.  
Henry Lasker, President Board of Aldermen, Springfield.  
Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Harvard Medical School, Boston.  
Charles H. Davis, President National Highway Commission, South Yarmouth.  
John S. Lawrence, Lawrence & Co., Boston.  
Dr. W. C. Hanson, State Board of Health, Boston.  
W. A. Mitchell, Agent Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Lowell.

## Rhode Island

W. H. P. Faunce, President Brown University, Providence.  
H. D. Sharpe, Treasurer Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence.  
Gardner T. Swarts, M.D., State Board Health, Providence.  
Harry Cutler, Cutler's Jewelry, Providence.  
J. Q. Dealey, Professor Department Social and Political Science, Brown University.  
Frederic H. Fuller, Fuller Iron Works, Providence.  
A. J. Thornley, Narragansett Tool Co., Pawtucket, R. I.  
Rowland Hazard, Peacedale Mill Corporation, Peacedale, R. I.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL WORKS ON IMMIGRATION

- Addams, Thomas Sewall and Helen L. Sumner. Labor Problems—a text book. MacMillan, 1905, pp. 68-112.
- Addams, Jane. Newer Ideals of Peace. MacMillan, 1907.  
The Spirit of Youth and The City Streets.
- Allen, F. N. S. The Invaders.
- Anderson, A. S. Statement before the Senate Committee on Immigration, December 10, 1902. Running title, "Regulation of Immigration."  
Reprinted from U. S. 57th Congress 2d Session. Senate Document No. 62, pp. 295-325.
- Anton, Mary. The Promised Land. 1913.
- Apuzzo, Nicola. L'Emigrazione nel Diritto Italiano; Studio Sistematico di Legislazione Sociale. Naples. Liogi Piero, 1904.
- Atchison, Rena Michaels. Un-American Immigration—Its present effects and future perils. Chicago. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1894.
- Avery, Elizabeth H. The Influence of French Immigration on the Political History of the United States. Redfield, S. D. Journal-Observer.
- Bodio, Luigi. Notes sur la Legislation et la Statistique comparees de l'Emigration et de l'Immigration. In Revue Economique Internationale, vol. 2, May 15-20, 1905, pp. 345-371.
- Boutmy, Emile Gaston. The English People—a study of their political psychology translated from the French by E. English. London T. F. Unwin, 1904.
- Bradley, A. A. To What Extent Does Unrestricted Immigration Counteract the Influence of Educational and Charitable Work? New York Charity Organization Society, 1902.
- Bradshaw, Frederick and Charles Emanuel. Alien Immigration. Should Restrictions be Imposed? Pro—Con. London. Isbister & Co., 1904.
- Brandenburg, Broughton. How Shall We Make Our Immigration Laws More Effective? In National Conference of Charities and Correction. Proceedings, 1906. pp. 299-303. Columbus, 1906.  
Imported Americans. New York. F. A. Stokes Co., 1904.
- Braun, Marcus. Immigration Abuses: New York. The Pearson Advertising Co., 1906.  
Report concerning certain knowledge believed to be possessed by the Italian authorities as to emigration of undesirable aliens to the U. S. In U. S. Bureau of Immigration Annual Report, 1903, pp. 86-96.
- Brorup, Rasmus Peterson. Immigration. In his struggle for America, pp. 76-93. Fitzgerald, Ga., 1904.
- Brooks, John Graham. American Syndicalism. 1913.
- Bullard, A. Comrade Yetta.
- Bushee, Frederick A. Ethnic Factors in the Population of Boston. New York. MacMillan, 1903.
- Busey, S. C. Immigration—Its Evils and Consequences.

- Buxton, Sydney Charles. *A Handbook to Political Questions of the Day*. London. J. L. Murray, 1903.
- Bryce, J. *Migrations of Races of Men Considered Historically*. *Contemporary Review*. Vol. 62, p. 128, 1892.
- Carleton, W. *New Lives for Old*.  
One Way Out.
- Canada. *The Immigration Act, 1906*. In the *Labour Gazette*. Vol. 7, Sept., 1906.  
Department of Labor. *The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the immigration of Italian laborers to Montreal, etc.* Ottawa. Printed for the Department of Labor, 1905.  
Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese Immigration. *Parliament Sessional Paper*, No. 54, 1902.
- Cance, A. E. *Immigrant Rural Communities, 1911*. Survey, vol. 25, p. 587.
- Canstatt, Oscar. *Die Deutsche Auswanderung Auswandererfursoorge und Auswandererziele*. Berlin-Schoneberg: Ernst Hahn Verlag, 1894.
- Chandize, Gustave. *Del'Intervention des Pouvoirs Publico dans l'Emigration et l'Immigration au XIX Siecle*. Etude historique. Paris. P. Dupont, 1898.
- Chelard, Raoul. *Emigration Hongroise et Pauslavisure Americain*. In *La Science Sociale*. Vol. 34, Nov. 1902, pp. 448-465.
- Chetwood, John, Jr. *Immigration Fallacies*. Boston Arena Pub. Co., 1896.
- Claghorn, Kate H. *Agricultural Distribution of Immigrants*. In U. S. Industrial Commission Reports, vol. 15, 1901, pp. 442-446.  
*The Foreign Immigrant in New York City*. In U. S. Industrial Commission Reports, vol. 15, 1901, pp. 449-492.
- Commons, John R. *Immigration and its Economic Effects*. In U. S. Industrial Commission Reports, vol. 15, 1901, pp. 293-743.  
*Races and Immigrants in America*. 1907.  
*Immigration and Labor Problems*, vol. 8, pp. 236-261.  
"The Making of America," by Robert M. LaFollette. Chicago, 1906.
- Connor, Ralph. *The Foreigner*.
- Crowell, K. R. *Coming Americans*. 1906.
- Deniker. *Races of Men*.
- Devine, Edw. T. *The Problems of Relief*. New York, London. Mac-Millan, 1904.
- Dreifuss, J. *Die Einwanderungspolitik der Ver. Staaten von Amerika und ihre Berziehung zur Auswanderung aud der Schweiz*. Bern; Scheitlin Spring & Cie, 1903.
- Durand, E. Dana. *Statistics of Immigration and Foreign-Born Population*. In U. S. Industrial Commission. Reports, vol. 15, 1901, pp. 257-291.
- Emmett, Thomas Addis. *Irish Immigration During the 17th and 18th Centuries*. New York City, 1899.
- Fairbanks, Charles Warren. *Restriction of Immigration*. Washington Government Printing Office, 1898.

- Fairchild, H. P.** Immigration—A World Movement and Its American Significance, 1913.  
Greek Immigration.
- Fishberg, Maurice.** Ethnic Factors in Immigration—A Critical View. In National Conference of Charities and Correction. Proceedings, 1906, pp. 304-314. Columbus, 1906.
- Garrett, Philip C.** Immigration: Its Object and Objections. In National Conference of Charities and Correction. Proceedings, 1899, pp. 158-162. Boston, 1900.
- Gates, W. A.** Alien and Non-Resident Dependents in Minnesota. In National Conference of Charities and Correction. Proceedings, 1898, pp. 276-282, Boston, 1899.
- Gordon, W. Evans.** The Alien Immigrant. London. Wm. Heinemann. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1903.
- Grose, Howard Benj.** Aliens or Americans? New York. Eaton, 1906.  
The Incoming Millions. New York, Chicago (etc.) Revell, 1906.
- Hall, Prescott F.** Immigration and Its Effects upon the United States. New York. Henry Holt & Co., 1906.  
Selection of Immigration. (Philadelphia), 1904, pp. 169-184. Reprinted from *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* for July, 1904.
- Hart, Hastings H.** Immigration and Crime. In National Conference of Charities and Correction. Proceedings, 1896, pp. 307-313. Boston, 1896.
- Haskins, F. J.** The Immigrant, 1913.
- Henderson, Major Percy.** A British Officer in the Balkans.
- Higginson, Thomas W.** The Alphabet as a Barrier. In "Book and Heart," pp. 160-164. New York, 1897.
- Holt, Hamilton.** Undistinguished Americans.
- Hourwich, I. A.** Immigration and Labor.
- Hoyt, Charles C.** Immigration. In National Conference of Charities and Correction. Proceedings, 1895, pp. 245-248. Boston, 1895.
- Hunter, Robert i. e. Wiles, Robert.** Poverty. New York, London. The MacMillan Company, 1904.
- Irving, A. F.** From the Bottom Up.
- Jenks, J. W. and W. J. Lauck.** The Immigration.
- Jones, Thomas Jesse.** The Sociology of a New York City Block. New York. The Columbia University Press, MacMillan Company, Agents. London. P. S. King & Co. 1904.
- Kengott, C. F.** Records of a City. (Lowell.)
- Lee, Joseph.** Immigration. In National Conference of Charities and Correction. Proceedings, 1906, pp. 279-285. Columbus, 1906.

- Liberal Immigration League, N. Y.** *The Immigrant Jew in America*, by Edmund J. James, Oscar R. Flynn, J. R. Paulding, Mrs. Simon N. Patton, Walter Scott Andrews. New York. B. F. Buck & Co., 1906.
- McLanahan, Samuel.** *Our People of Foreign Speech*. New York, Chicago. Revell, 1904.
- Perry, C. A.** *Evening Schools*. In "Wider Use of the School Plant."
- Riis, Jacob August.** *The Battle with the Slum*. New York, London. MacMillan, 1902.  
*The Making of an American*.  
*How the Other Half Lives; Studies Among the Tenements of New York*. New York, C. Scribner's Sons, 1903.
- Ripley.** *Races of Europe*.
- Roberts, Peter.** *Anthracite Coal Communities*. New York, London. MacMillan, 1904.  
*The New Immigration*. MacMillan, 1912.  
*English for Coming Americans. Teachers' Manual*.  
*English for Coming Americans—First Reader*.  
*English for Coming Americans—Second Reader*.  
*Immigrant Races in North America*. 1910.
- Roberts, William K.** *The Mongolian Problem in America*. San Francisco. Organized Labor Print, 1906.
- Sargent, Frank P.** *Problems of Immigration*. In "The Making of an American," by Robert M. LaFollette, vol. 2, pp. 437-442. Chicago, 1906.
- Schultz, A. P.** *Race or Mongrel*. 1907.
- Schurz, Carl.** *Reminiscences*.
- Sherard, Robert H.** *At the Closed Door—A true and faithful account of an experiment in propria persona of the treatment accorded to pauper emigrants in New York Harbour by the officials of the American democracy*. London. Digby, Long & Co., 1902.
- Shepard, W. R.** *Conference on the Contribution of the Romance Nation to History of America—Annual Report American Historical Association*, 1909.
- Smith, Richmond Mayo.** *Statistics and Sociology. Science of Statistics, Part I*. New York. MacMillan, 1895.  
*Immigration and Emigration*.
- Strong, Josiah, Editor.** *Social Progress. A year book and encyclopedia of economic, industrial, social and religious statistics*. New York. The Baker & Taylor Co., 1904-1906.
- Steffins.** *Shores of the Adriatic*.
- Steiner, Edward A.** *On the Trail of the Immigrant*. New York, Chicago, (etc.) Revell Co., 1906.  
*The Broken Wall*.  
*The Immigrant Tide*. 1909.  
*Against the Current*.
- Shriver, Dr.** *Immigrant Forces*.

- Strong, Josiah.** The Challenge of the City.
- Swank, James M.** The Restriction of Immigration. In "Notes and Comments on Industrial, Economic, Political and Historical Studies," pp. 177-183. Philadelphia, 1897.
- Viereck, Louis.** Leitfaden für Deutsche Einwanderer nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. New York. Die Gesellschaft, 1903.
- Viereck, G. S.** Amerika a Litany of Nations. Poems.
- Walker, Francis A.** Immigration and Degradation. In "Discussions in Economics and Statistics," vol. 2, pp. 417-426. New York. Holt, 1899.
- Ward, Robert DeC.** The Immigration Problem; its present status and its relation to the American race of the future. New York. The Charity Organization Society. 1904.
- Warne, F. J.** The Immigration Invasion. 1913.  
Shame of the Cities.
- Wells, Herbert G.** The Future in America; a search after realities. New York and London. Harper. 1906.
- Whelpley, James Davenport.** The Problem of the Immigrant. London. Chapman & Hall. 1905.
- White, Arnold, ed.** The Destitute Alien in Great Britain—a series of papers dealing with the subject of foreign pauper immigration. London. S. Somerschein & Co. New York. C. Scribner's Sons. 1905.
- Williams, Wm.** The New Immigrant. Some unfavorable features and possible remedies. In National Conference of Charities and Correction. Proceedings, 1906, pp. 285-299. Columbus, 1906.
- Woods, Robert A.** Americans in Process; a settlement study by residents and associates of the South End House. Boston and New York. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1902.  
The City Wilderness; a settlement study, by residents and associates of the South End House. Boston and New York. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1898.
- Young, Sir Frederick.** The Emigration of State Children. In Royal Colonial Institute Proceedings, vol. 36, pp. 264-281. Discussion, pp. 281-286. London, 1905.

## GOVERNMENT REPORTS

- Volume XV of the report of the Industrial Commission, Washington, D. C., 1906.
- Races in Industry, issued by the State of Massachusetts, Boston, 1903.
- Report of the Immigration Commission of New York State, 1909, Albany, N. Y.
- Bulletins, No. 31, 56, 64, 72, 78 of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.
- Reports of the Federal Commission on Immigration, Washington, D. C., 1910.
- Reports of the Bureau of Immigration, Washington, D. C.
- U. S. Bureau of Foreign Commerce. Commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries during the year 1899. Washington. Government Printing Office, 1900.
- U. S. President Grover Cleveland. Immigration laws. Message from the President of the United States returning to the House of Representatives without his approval, House Bill No. 7864, entitled "An Act to Amend the Immigration Laws of the U. S." March 3, 1897. (Fifty-fourth Congress, 2nd session. Senate Document. No. 185.)
- U. S. President Theodore Roosevelt. Annual Message. Fifty-ninth Congress, 2nd session, December 4, 1906. (In Congressional Record, vol. 41, current file, December 4, 1906, pp. 23-27.)
- U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Book of instructions for the medical inspection of immigrants prepared by direction of the surgeon-general. Washington Government Printing Office, 1903.
- U. S. Treasury Department. Immigration into the United States, showing number, nationality, age, occupation, destination, etc., from 1820-1903. In Monthly Summary of Committee on Finance. n. s. Vol. 10, June, 1903. pp. 4333-4444.
- U. S. War Department. Division of customs and insular affairs. Immigration regulations for the Island of Cuba, Philippine Islands, for the Island of Porto Rico. Washington Government Printing Office, 1899.

## RACES IN AMERICA

*Armenians In America.*

- Greeks, Syrians and Armenians, by F. C. H. Wendell. (Pastoral staff, Dec. 1912.)

*Bohemians In America.*

- The Bohemians in Chicago, by A. G. Masaryk. 1904. (Charities, vol. 13, p. 206.)
- Bohemian farmers of Wisconsin, by N. Mashek. 1904. (Charities, vol. 13, p. 211.)
- The Bohemian women in New York, by J. E. Robbins. 1904. (Charities, vol. 13, p. 194.)

The Bohemian in America, by E. A. Steiner. 1903. (Outlook, vol. 73, p. 968.)

Bohemians and Czechs, by W. P. Monroe.

*Bulgarians In America.*

Bulgarians in Chicago, by G. Abbot. 1909. (Charities, vol. 21, p. 683.)

*Chinese In America.*

Chinese immigration, by Mrs. M. E. B. (R) S. Coolidge. 1909.

The Chinese In America, by O. Gibson. 1877.

Chinese Immigration in its social and economical aspects, by G. F. Seward. 1881.

Thru Almond Eyes Aslant; what a Chinese student thinks of us. 1912. (Independent, vol. 73 p. 1248-53.)

Influence of America on Chinese students, by Ying-Tueh Yang. 1912. (Missionary Review, vol. 35, p. 353-60.)

Chinese and Japanese In America, (American Academy of Political Science, Phila., Pa.)

*Dutch In America.*

The Dutch Element In American History, by H. T. Colenbrander. (American Historical Association. Annual report for 1909.)

The Dutch and Quaker colonies in America, by J. Fiske. 1899.

The Influence of the Netherlands in the making of the English commonwealth and the American republic, by W. E. Griffis. 1891.

The Dutch Schools Of New Netherland and colonial New York, by W. H. Kilpatrick. 1912.

The Dutch element in the United States, by R. Putnam. (American Historical Association. The Annual report for 1909.)

*Finns In America.*

Finns as American Citizens, by W. F. McClure. 1908. (Chautauquan, vol. 49, p. 247.)

Finland As It is, by DeWindt.

*French In America.*

History Of The Huguenot emigration to America, by C. W. Baird. 1885.

The French In America during the war of independence of the U. S. 1777-1783, by T. Balch 1891-5.

LaGuerre de l'indépendance (1775-1783); les Francais en Amerique, by L. Chotteau. 1876.

The French Blood In America, by L. J. Fosdick. 1906.

France In The American Revolution, by J. B. Perkins, 1911.

Liste des Francois et Suisses. From an old manuscript list of French and Swiss Protestants, settled in Charleston and in Carolina, prepared probably about 1695-6 by D. Ravenal, ed. 1888.

The Napoleonic exiles in America, by J. S. Reeves, 1905. (Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies in historical and political science, series 23, No. 9-10.)



French colonists and exiles in the U. S., by J. G. Rosengarten. 1907.  
Contributions to the history of the Huguenots of South Carolina, by T. G. Thomas, pub. 1887.

*French Canadians In America.*

Growth of the French Canadian Race In America, by J. Davidson. 1896.  
(Annals of the American academy, vol. 8, p. 213.)  
La Race Francaise En Amerique, by A. Derosiers. 1911.

*Germans In America.*

German Life In Town And Country, by Dawson.  
German Religious Life In Colonial Times, by L. F. Bittinger. 1906.  
In der neuen heimath, by A. Eickhoff. 1884.  
The German element in the U. S., by A. B. Faust. 1909.  
The Place Of The German Element In American History, by J. Goebel.  
(American historical Association. Annual report for 1909.)  
The German Element In The War Of American Independence, by G. W. Greene. 1876.  
Pennsylvania Dutch and other essays, by S. S. Haldeman. 1872.  
Das deutsche element in den Vereinigten Staaten, 1818-1848. By G. Korner. 1880.  
The German Soldier In The Wars Of The U. S., by J. G. Rosengarten. 1886.

*Greeks In America.*

Study Of The Greeks In Chicago, by G. Abbott. 1909. (American Journal of Sociology, vol. 15, p. 379.)  
Greek Immigration to the United States, by H. P. Fairchild. 1911.  
Greeks in America, by T. Burgess. 1913.  
Life Story Of A Push Cart Peddler. 1906. (Independent, vol. 60, p. 274.)  
Greeks, Syrians and Armenians, by F. C. H. Wendell. (Pastoral Staff, Dec. 1912.)  
Pericles of Smyrna and New York, by W. E. Weyl. 1910. (Outlook, Vol. 94, p. 463.)

*Hungarians In America.*

Austro-Hungarian Life In Town And Country, by Palmer.  
Old homes of new Americans; the country and the people of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and their contribution to the New World, by F. E. Clark. 1913.  
Magyar immigrants, by A. McLaughlin. 1904. (Popular Science, vol. 65, p. 438.)  
The Magyar in New York, by L. H. Pink. 1904. (Charities, vol. 13, p. 262.)  
Hungarian immigrant, by E. A. Steiner, 1903. (Outlook, vol. 74, p. 1040-4.)  
Hungary and the Hungarians, by Bevill.

*Irish In America.*

- American-Irish Historical Society. Journal. 1898-1912.  
 The American Irish and their influence on Irish politics, by P. H. Bagenal. 1883.  
 Story of the Irish in Boston; together with biographical sketches of representative men and noted women, by J. B. Cullen. 1893.  
 The Irish pioneers of the Connecticut Valley, by E. A. Hall. (In Conn. Valley hist. society papers, vol. 2.) 1904.  
 Irish schoolmasters in the American colonies, 1640-1775; with a continuation of the subject during and after the war of the revolution, by J. C. Linehan and T. H. Murray. 1898.  
 The Irish Scots and the Scotch-Irish; with a chapter on How The Irish Came As Builders Of The Nation, by J. C. Linehan. 1902.  
 The Irish in America, by J. F. Maguire. 1868.  
 The Irish in America, by J. White. 1870. (In his sketches from America, p. 351.)

*Italians In America.*

- Coming of the Italian, by J. F. Carr. (Reprint from Outlook, Feb. 24, 1906.)  
 Character of Italian immigration. 1906. (New England Magazine, vol. 35, p. 216.)  
 The Italian in America, by E. Lord and others. 1905.  
 Effects of Immigration on Italy, by A. Mangano. 1908. (Charities, vol. 20, p. 13.)  
 Italians in the United States, by A. Pecorini. 1911. (Forum, vol. 45, p. 15.)  
 Gli Italiani negli Stati Uniti del Nord, by G. Preziosi. 1909.  
 Italians in our diocese, by F. C. H. Wendell, (Pastoral staff, Oct. 1913.)  
 Italian Life in Town and Country, by Vallari.  
 The City Of Genoa, by Robert W. Garden.  
 Spell of Italy, The, by Caroline Atwater Mason.

*Japanese In America.*

- The Orientals and Portala, by B. Glynn, 1910. (Overland, vol. 55, p. 204.)  
 Japanese immigration. 1911. (Outlook, vol. 97, p. 151.)  
 Japanese on American farms, by K. Kawakami, 1905. (Independent, vol. 59, p. 961.)  
 The Japanese In America, by C. Lanman, ed. 1872.

*Jews In America.*

- The disintegration of the Jews, by R. S. Baker. 1910. (In his The Spiritual Unrest, p. 101-141.)  
 The Russian Jew in the United States, by C. S. Bernheimer. 1905.  
 The Spirit of the Ghetto; studies of the Jewish quarter of New York, by H. Hapgood. 1902.  
 The immigrant Jew in America, by Liberal immigration league, New York. 1906.

Jewish immigrants in America, by L. Meyer. 1911. (Missionary Review, vol. 34, p. 901.)

The Jews in America, by M. C. Peters. 1905.

Out Of Kishineff; the duty of the American people to the Russian Jew, by W. C. Stiles. 1903.

The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States, 1655-1905. 1906.

History of the Jews in America, by P. Wiernik. 1912.

Young Men's Hebrew Association. Year book. 1903-date.

The Melting Pot; drama, by I. Zangwill. 1909.

Jews, The, by Hosmer.

History of the Jewish People, by Kent.

Polish Jew, The, by Baskerville.

*Russians.*

Russia, by Esther Singleton.

Russia And Reform, by Bernard Pares.

Russia, by Gantier.

Russian Life In Town and Country, by Palmer.

*Lithuanians In America.*

Lithuanians in America, by A. Kaupas. 1904. (Charities, vol. 13, p. 231.)

*Mexicans In America.*

Mexican immigrants in the United States, by S. Bryan. 1912. (Survey, vol. 28, p. 726.)

*Negroes In America.*

The Negro in America, by A. Carnegie. 1907.

Twentieth Century Negro Literature; or, A Cyclopedia of thought on the vital topics relating to the American negro, by one hundred of American's greatest negroes, edited by D. W. Culp. 1902.

From darkness to light; the story of negro progress, by M. Helm. 1909.

Negro year book and annual encyclopedia of the negro. 1912. Ref.

The negro in revelation, in history and in citizenship, by J. J. Pipkin. 1902.

The negro in the South, his economic progress in relation to his moral and religious development, by B. T. Washington and W. E. B. DuBois. 1907.

The story of the negro, the rise of the race from slavery, by B. T. Washington. 1909.

History of the negro race in America from 1619 to 1880, by G. W. Williams. 1883.

*Norwegians In America.*

Scandinavian element in American population, by K. C. Babcock. 1911. (American Hist. Review, vol. 16, p. 300.)

Chapters on Scandinavian immigration to Iowa, by G. T. Flom. 1906.

Norwegian immigration into the United States, by G. T. Flom. 1909.

Det Norske folk i de forenede stater, by K. Takla.

Nordmaendene i Amerika, by K. Langeland. 1889.

*Poles*

- Huddled Poles of Buffalo, by F. Almy. 1911. (Survey, vol. 25, p. 767.)  
Americanizing eighty thousand Poles, by J. Daniels. 1910. (Survey vol. 24, p. 372.)  
Notes on the Poles in Baltimore, by L. B. Garret. 1904. (Charities, vol. 13, p. 235.)  
Historia polska w Ameryce, by W. Kruszk. 7 vols. 1905-8.  
Poland, the knight among nations, by L. E. VanNorman. 1907.  
Poland, by W. R. Morfill.  
The Deluge, by Henry Sienkiewicz.  
Pan Michael, by Henry Sienkiewicz.  
With Fire and Sword, by Henry Sienkiewicz.

*Scotch In America.*

- An historical account of the settlements of Scotch Highlanders in America prior to the peace of 1783, by J. P. MacLean. 1900.  
The Scot in America, by P. Ross. 1889. (In his Scotland and the Scots.)

*Scotch-Irish In America.*

- Scotch-Irish pioneers in Ulster and America, by C. K. Bolton, 1910.  
The Scotch-Irish, the Puritan of the South, by D. Campbell. 1892. (In his Puritan in Holland, vol. 2, p. 469-512.)  
The Scotch-Irish in America, by S. S. Green. 1895.  
The Scotch-Irish; or, The Scot in North Britain, North Ireland, and North America, by C. A. Hanna. 1902.  
The Irish Scots and the Scotch-Irish, by J. C. Linehan. 1902.

*Servia.*

- Servia and The Servians, by Chedo Myatoovich.

*Slavs In America.*

- Our Slavic Fellow Citizens, by E. G. Balch. 1910.  
The Slav as a homesteader, by N. F. Byington. 1910. (In her Homestead, p. 131-168.)  
The Slavs in the Anthracite coal communities, by P. Roberts. 1904. (Charities, vol. 3, p. 215.)  
Slavic peoples in our diocese. (Pastoral staff. Oct. 1912.)  
The Slav Invasion and the Mine Workers, by F. J. Warne. 1904.

*Slovaks In America.*

- The Slovak in America, by P. V. Rovnianek. 1904. (Charities vol. 13, p. 239.)

*Spanish In America.*

- Spanish institutions of the Southwest, by F. W. Blackmar. 1891.  
The Spanish settlements within the present limits of the United States, 1513-1561, by W. Lowery. 1901.  
The Spanish settlements within the present limits of the United States. Florida, 1562-1574, by W. Lowery. 1905.

*Swedes In America.*

Scandinavian element in American population, by K. C. Babcock. 1911.  
(*American Hist. Review*, vol. 16, p. 300.)

Chapters on Scandinavian immigration to Iowa, by G. T. Flom. 1906.

Swedish emigrant's story, by A. Jarison. 1903. (*Independent*, vol. 55,  
p. 88.)

Sverige i Amerika, by C. F. Peterson. 1898.

*Syrians In America.*

People from the East, by N. Duncan. 1903. (*Harper*, vol. 106, p. 553.)

Syrians in the United States, by L. S. Houghton. 1911. (*Survey*, vol.  
26, p. 480; vol. 27, p. 957.)

Greeks, Syrians and Armenians, by F. C. H. Wendell. (*Pastoral staff*,  
Dec. 1912.)

*Welsh In America.*

America discovered by the Welsh in 1170 A.D., by B. F. Bowen. 1876.

## INDEX

	Page
Accidents, Prevention of . . . . .	90
All Nations' Song Fest . . . . .	122
At Points of Distribution . . . . .	36
Benefit Societies . . . . .	123
Before Supper Classes . . . . .	89
Beginning of Work with Immigrants by State Committee . . . . .	41
Bibliography, Immigration . . . . .	161-172
Cambridge Cosmopolitan Club . . . . .	118
Cambridge Industrial Conference . . . . .	108
Causes of Immigration . . . . .	20
Change in Character of Population . . . . .	39
Civics . . . . .	83, 125
Clinic Work, Fall River . . . . .	99
Cosmopolitan Committees . . . . .	75
Cosmopolitan Clubs . . . . .	115-118
Course of Study—International Y. M. C. A. College . . . . .	103
Citizenship Schools . . . . .	85, 86
"Citizenship"—Address on . . . . .	101
Co-operation with Boys' Department . . . . .	109
Co-operation with City Associations . . . . .	55
Co-operation—County Department . . . . .	47
Co-operation—Student Department . . . . .	47, 49, 133
Co-operation—Boards of Health . . . . .	138
Co-operation—Tuberculosis Association . . . . .	141
Co-operation—Temperance Societies . . . . .	143
Comparison of Five Years' Growth . . . . .	149
Community, Principle of Work—G. D. Gold . . . . .	131, 132
Conferences . . . . .	55
Distribution of Literature . . . . .	145
Dole, C. F. D.—Address . . . . .	87
Duty of Y. M. C. A. . . . .	40
Editorials in "Transcript" . . . . .	45
Effect of Recent Immigration . . . . .	13
Embarkation, at Ports Of . . . . .	35
Endorsements . . . . .	64
English Classes . . . . .	49, 79
"English for Coming Americans" . . . . .	81
Evenings with Foreign-born Neighbors . . . . .	153
Exchange Slide Bureau . . . . .	88
Extremists . . . . .	137
First Year of Work with Immigrants . . . . .	41

	Page
First Aid to Immigrants . . . . .	33
Fleischer, Dr.—Address . . . . .	107
Follow-up Work . . . . .	71
Foreign-born Neighbors' Fraternity, Constitution of . . . . .	153, 154
Foreign-born Neighbors' Fraternity Suggested Programs . . . . .	154-158
Foreign-born Leaders . . . . .	137
Fourth Year of Work with Immigrants . . . . .	47
Fifth Year of Work with Immigrants . . . . .	57
General Electric Company—Lynn—Everett . . . . .	89
Government Literature . . . . .	145
Greek Evening . . . . .	158
Greene, Edwin Farnham—Address . . . . .	107
Health Literature . . . . .	141
“How to Keep Strong”—Address, A. Rudman . . . . .	103
Invasion, A Peaceful . . . . .	17
Illiteracy in Massachusetts . . . . .	27
Illiteracy in Rhode Island . . . . .	31
Immigrant Zone . . . . .	19
Immigrant Committee . . . . .	160
Immigrant Advisory Council . . . . .	160
Immigrant Secretaries . . . . .	62, 63
“Immigrant and Citizenship”—Address, C. F. Dole . . . . .	87
Increase in Population Since 1820 . . . . .	17
Industrial Conferences . . . . .	105-107
Industrial Unrest . . . . .	61
Introduction Card . . . . .	71
Instruction in English . . . . .	79
Instruction in Civics . . . . .	83, 125
Intemperance . . . . .	143
International Song Fest . . . . .	122
Italian Evening . . . . .	156
Jewish Evening . . . . .	157
Landing, at Ports of . . . . .	36
Lawrence Cosmopolitan Club . . . . .	118, 119
Leadership Training . . . . .	133, 135, 136
Lecture Topics . . . . .	88
Legislation . . . . .	113
Letters of Endorsement . . . . .	64
Lithuanian Evening . . . . .	156
Location of Classes . . . . .	79-81
Location for Lectures . . . . .	89
Meeting Newcomers' Needs . . . . .	35
New American Association—Brockton . . . . .	127

# INDEX

175

	Page
New American, The . . . . .	90
Newcomers' Needs . . . . .	33
Non-English Speaking Pre-Revolutionary Times . . . . .	17
North End, Boston . . . . .	127
Numbers Settling in Massachusetts and Rhode Island . . . . .	40
Numbers Studying English . . . . .	147
Object of Association . . . . .	33
Object of Immigrant Department . . . . .	65-67, 160
Old World Conditions . . . . .	20
Olympic Meet—Fall River . . . . .	121
Organization . . . . .	159
"Plans and Methods for Increasing Efficiency of Non-English Speaking	
Mill Operatives"—Address, E. F. Greene . . . . .	107
Polish Farmers' Day . . . . .	101
Policy of Portuguese Social Center . . . . .	130
Polish Evenings . . . . .	155
Points of Distribution . . . . .	36
Population of Massachusetts . . . . .	21
Population of Rhode Island . . . . .	29
Ports of Embarkation . . . . .	35
Ports of Landing . . . . .	36
Portuguese Social Center . . . . .	129
Port Work in Massachusetts and Rhode Island . . . . .	67, 69, 71
Portuguese Council—Fall River . . . . .	119
Prevention of Accidents . . . . .	90
Practical Vocabulary . . . . .	99
Programs . . . . .	45, 105-107, 119, 154-158
Programs for Foreign-born Neighbors' Fraternities . . . . .	154-158
Providence Port Work . . . . .	71
Public Schools . . . . .	145
Recommendations for Boys' Work Directors . . . . .	111, 112
Report of First Year's Work, 1907-1908 . . . . .	41
Report of Second Year's Work, 1908-1909 . . . . .	45
Report of Third Year's Work, 1909-1910 . . . . .	47
Report of Fourth Year's Work, 1910-1911 . . . . .	55
Report of Fifth Year's Work, 1911-1912 . . . . .	59
Report of Sixth Year's Work, 1912-1913 . . . . .	61, 148
Roberts, Dr., System for Teaching English . . . . .	81
Shoe Primer . . . . .	100
Shop Classes . . . . .	47
Social Centers . . . . .	127, 129, 130
Social Service Conference . . . . .	108
Southeastern Immigration . . . . .	19
State Committee Men . . . . .	159
State Committee Secretaries . . . . .	159



	Page
Steerage . . . . .	35
Study of Immigrant Homelands . . . . .	45
Student Co-operation . . . . .	47, 49, 63, 133
Studies in Lithuania and Poland . . . . .	57
Sunday Night Club—Lawrence . . . . .	123
Survey Outline . . . . .	76, 77
Survey Results . . . . .	77
Second Year's Work with Immigrants . . . . .	45
Sixth Year's Work with Immigrants . . . . .	61
Testimonials from Chief Examiner for Government . . . . .	86
Testimonials from Volunteer Student Workers . . . . .	51
Temperance Lectures . . . . .	143
Textile School . . . . .	100
"The New American" . . . . .	90
Training Foreign-born Leaders . . . . .	137
Third Year's Work with Immigrants . . . . .	47
Tuberculosis Literature . . . . .	141
Typical Programs of Work . . . . .	151, 152
"Understanding the Immigrant"—Address, Dr. Fleischer . . . . .	107
Voters of Massachusetts . . . . .	27
Voters of Rhode Island . . . . .	31
Wrong Use of Machinery . . . . .	97
Year of Promotion . . . . .	45
Year of Co-operation . . . . .	47
Year of Re-organization . . . . .	57













CONSERVED  
p 13/2005  
ARD COLLEGE





3 2044 020 442 901